

1914

II Kriha
zapiski
Negative list.

B. Simich

Iowa City

June 12 - July 22

Iowa

U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Vejtovsky

B. Simek
Iowa City
Iowa U.S.A.

1914

TRAVEL
EXPENSE

Poznamky

Prof. Vejtovsky je redaktor
Kral. Ceske Spol. Nauk.

Dr. Domin is prefe "Contributions from
the ^{U.S.} National Herbarium".
Engelmanns "Celaenae", etc.

Pan Vincenc Mrázek
Podskali
Pošta Chrast u Chrudimi

July 13th purchased in Prague, these garnets:

Bracelet - for Anna -	9.00 K.
Pin - for ma -	19.80 K.
Pin 1/2 for Ella -	1.80 K.
Pin 1/2 for Vlasta -	1.80 K.
Pin - for Emma - 1/2 -	1.25 K.
2. Small pins for babies	1.80 K.
Stick pin 1/2 - Frank	1.13 K.
Stick pin -	2.25 K.
	<hr/>
	5 38.93 K.
	\$ 7.78 3/5.

Dr. Jaroslav Peklo, Praha II.

vi o chemické technice který by
chtěl do Ameriky na výzkumy, a
chtěl by užít nadace.
Chce do domácí práce.

Ordered Agfa plates through Mrázek,
at place of Jaroslav Starý
na Slupeck - Praha II.
obchod s přírodními.

6 boxes. Chromo-isolat	4.70 @ 2.99 =	K. 17.94
6 " Chromo -	3.80 @ 2.66 =	K. 16.96
6 " obyčejné -	3.20 @ 2.24 =	K. 13.44
		<hr/>
		K. 47.34

Porto 1.20

Pan Fr. Herits - Vodňany.

Dr. von Degen has Penck's report of
Congress, 1905, - pub. by Gustav Fischer
of Jena. Get it.

Also get:

Aufzählung der in Ungarn und
Slavonien bisher beobachteten
Gefäßpflanzen - Dr. Aug. Neilreich
Wien, 1866.

Dr. J. Bernátsky

Budapest

Ampelologische Institut
will send copy of paper on prusta plants
if asked.

Podobizny si piři:

Dr. Domin - vltáv - rodinn.

Dr. Kavina - "

Dr. Daněk -

Dr. Dominova pan tatínek je dvorní rada a
řídítel hlubokých dolů u Příbrami.

Dr. Němec odporučuje:

z Ml. Boleslavi do staré Paky - zastáv^{vi} v Kosti.
z Kosti (Čermínové) do Sobotky - stavba
(Humprecht, (Loubřínský))

Odtud na stanici

Blízko Prachovských skal. Hrad Pátek.
(Loupežnický)

U Prachovských skal je Pensionát.

Pak do Jičína, a odtud do Kartouz

Pale na Kumburk, a odtud do Nové Paky
pěšky.

Jež z Nové Paky do Pečky (pěšky)

zříceniny hradu Kristofa Harranta z Poljic.

1914

TRAVEL

DEATH

12 června, 1914 - pátek.

Dopoledne jsem pracoval
v ištavi. V poledne jsem šel
na nádraží ^{cisně Fr. Jofa} ~~severozápadní~~, kam
přišli Dr. a pi. Hasker.

Přinesli mně od Berty dobré
zprávy. Šli jsme nejprve do
Park Hotel Terminus, kde se
usadili, a pak jsme šli
k Zlaté Husce, kde jsme našli
p. Jivánka.

Proti Hotelu Park Terminus
vrazila tramway do kočárku a
starého vozu termi zabila.

Odpoledne jsme šli pak ze
Zlaté Husy na Staroměstské
náměstí a prohlédli jsme
si staroměstskou radnici.

Mají zde obrazy všech
místaností od doby pánů Přibonů

litron až do nejvyšší doby.
Tež jsme viděli jiné starší situace,
obrazy Mlýnské, atd., což popíšu
jím návštěv s Westonem.

Šli jsme se též podívat
na Orloj, - byl 10 min. po
hodině. Pak jsme šli užít
některé Starého Města skrz
Klášterní, přes Karlův
most, a na Velbuzích, kde
jsme opět šli na rozhlednu
a do "Světského" panorámu.

Poněvadž jsem měl večer
přednášku, byl jsem nucen
spěchati zpět.

Byla to první dojitá přednáška,
o prsténkách amerických.

Vrátil jsem pak s Harperovým
a p. Jiránkem do Městské Besedy,
a pak domů a spát.

13 června, 1914 v sobotu.

Odráhl jsem p. prof. Velenovského
exkursi, a trávil jsem den
s Harperovým a p. Jiránkem.
Jeli jsme hned ráno na Karlův
Lán a zde si prohlédli známou
studii, různé síně a kapličky,
které též popíšu při návštěvě
Hauflikových, a poobědvali
jsme ve vesnici

u hradu. Po 12^{te} jsme se
navrátili. Jeli jsme v 2^{hé}
trídě, a nejvíce rozdělení, při
velkém počtu cestujících jsem
si přisadl s p. Harperem u
danské společnosti! Když nás
na té železniční zastávce
upozornil vstal jsem a byl
jsem jím uveden do jediného

coupe kde ještě zbyvalo
místo, a kde již p. Jiránek a
Dr. Harper seděli. Toto coupe
bylo "obyčdné" hlavně několika
důstojníky (ovšem rakouskými) a
snad proto že při vstoupení
jsem poněkud nepořádkal za
dovolení abych mohl najít
místa na které jsem zahlédl,
snad proto že jsem měl
ošumělý šat a byl spocen a
zabránu z cesty, dovolili mi
nejistě z důstojníků několika
hrubých poznámek, z nichž
mi paměť vyvoláše "pacholek".
Stalo se to takto: Při vstoupení
jsem oslovil Dr. Harpera a
p. Jiránka anglicky, a tak

jsem též hovořil. Pánové
mluvili německy když jsem
vstoupil, avšak změnili na
češtinu, neb zajisté měli za
to že nebudeme rozumět.

Seděl jsem klidně, čekaje
na další poznámky, avšak
p. Jiránek vybuchl: "Kdo
je pacholek?" atd. Tu
mladší důstojník povstal,
vzvolal jej ven, a vysvětluje
mu že nebyl tím měním
on, ale ten starší (totž já).
Tím ovšem se p. Jiránek
tím více rozdráždil, ubíjel
jím moji všítku, a nepřijal
jejich omluvy.

Odbyl jsem věc pouze

poznáním že i velcí
páni se nikdy nepřít, a
že budu mít opět jedinou
zajímavou kapitolu do svých
poznámek. Páni pak seděli
velmi zticha, a s velkým
zájmem o vše co se dělo venku.
Byla to pro ně nepřijemná
hodina.

Návratili jsme se po 1 hod.,
a prohlédli si všechno
Vítěhrad, hřbitov, zámek, atd.
A pak (přeslo) jsme šli
na Hradčany kde jsme
si prohlédli kostel (a kapli
sv. Václava, atd., a též
Belvedere. Pan Jiránek ušel
na Hradčany, byl sice
spěchat domů.

Povíchešli jsme do Městanské
Předě, a pak jsme šli
do Park Terminus Hotel, kde
pí. Harberová již byla
velmi unavená.

Byli by též rádi viděli
večer živoucí mlíko, avšak
dešť to zkažil.

Harberovi s námi ráno
časné vyjetí, do Berlína,
a proto jsem se s nimi
rozloučil po velmi pilném
dnu.

Poněvadž zítra opět nastává
excuse, koupil jsem si
živobylí, a učinil jsem
opatření na cestu.

Šel jsem pozdě spát.

14 června, 1914 V neděli.

Vyjeli jsme z nádraží Vinohradského v 6⁴⁰ ráno a jeli jsme malebnou údolím Sázavy do Týnice. Údolí toto jest lemované skalami, a mnoho lesů pokrývá výšiny. Vystoupili jsme u Týnice a šli podél Sázavy ke zbořenému hradu Kostelci. Sbírali jsme rostliny podél břehu Sázavy, a blíž Kostelce jsou lesem porostlé břhy a vlny, blízko u řeky.

Hrad Kostelec byl dle všeho dosti rozsáhlý, a jen zbořené zdi a věž nad řekou zůstávají.

Na břehu který klesá k řece na jihozápadní straně je otevřený pruh, podobný našim prázatinám.

Zde jsme sbírali rostliny. Odtud jsme šli lesem na Čákovice, Kamenice, blízko zámku hraběte a k H. Hospodě.

V hospodě jsme obědvali, a příchali bouři. Tato hospoda hlavně slouží nájemníkům hraběte, a nám bylo jen jaksi mimořádně poslouženo. Po obědě (a po dešti) jsme vyšli zpět k hraběcímu hřbitovu.

Viděli jsme velké množství hravých *Lupinus* v květu.

Celá tato krajina je velmi malebná, hodně vlnitá, neb i dravější, kde střídají se lesy a pole. V Popovicích jsme vešli. ^{Bouře.} Hrozila

Došli jsme do Stránců v dešti, a po vlně do Prahy. Převlhl jsem se a šel brzo spat.

15 čerona, 1914 - V pondělí.

Pracoval jsem hlavně
v skenku na vrbách.

Odpoledne jsem navštívil
praktikum prof. Velenovského,
ve 4¹⁵ hod., a byl jsem zde
téměř do 6 hodin.

Před tím jsem šel do
města se dát oholit, a
nakoupil jsem větší počet
pohlednic k zachování.

Byl to jeden z těch
méně významných dnů jarních
jsem zažil několik.

Večer jsem praal a upravoval
látku na přednášky.

16 čerona, 1914 - V úterý.

17 červ., 1914 - Ve středu.

18 června, 1914 - Ve čtvrtek.

Dopoledne jsem pracoval v
skleníku.

Odpoledne jsem šel společně
s drem. Jm. Baborem a p.
Jos. Jírou, k ^{Mailbekové} Mailbekové
cihelně, ^{do Bubenče,} kde jsme prohlíželi
vrstvy diluvialní.

Pan Jos. Jíra je účetní officiál
u finančního ředitelstva
v Praze, a bydlí u Dějvic,
u Prahy, villa Hanzpaurka.

V Mailbekové cihelně jsem
viděl:

- a - soil
- b - žlutá vrstva (světlá) Janská hlína.
- c. zrezavělá vrstva.
- d - tmavá vrstva (see sample)
- 50 až 80 -
- e - Bělá vrstva.
- e - yellow, calcareous
shells in this - see box.
- f. - Rusty, pebbles, etc.

Ve poněkud většíky písken
a šterku, a několik velkých
sedivých křemenitých (granit)
valounů.

Vrstvy tyto nejsou loess,
ale jsou části terrasn
podél říčního údolí.

Šli jsme k p. Jírový, a
prohlédli si jeho archeologické
museum. Má neobyčejnou
sbírku starožitností, téměř vyhradu
českých. Setravuje já dle věků,
a zdá se velmi jasně pochopovati
rozdíly v keramice. Dle jeho
důkazů je nynější obyvatelstvo
(slovanské) spřízněné se starou
keramikou. Iron ovšem nálezy
které nasvědčují že jiný národ

učinili vpády, aleb na čas
vládly, avšak veďle nich izdy
jsou zbytky Slovanské.

Sbírka je velmi bohatá, a
střeby jsou dovedně slepeny
a doplněny, - což při hlavně
dělá p. Jirová.

To velmi podrobné rozdělení
vrstev v církvi Meilbekové
se mně zdá přehnané.

Od p. Jirý jme i-li do Brusky,
a odtud po káře do Prahy.

Navrátil jsem se až k 5^{te} hod.
Měl jsem večer.

Na₁ nádraží byla ubohá chudá
Rumunka ošlepnutá oheďná o 16 k.
Přidal jsem jí 1 k., - jím teď.

Večiv jsem pracoval doma na
přednášce.

19 čer., 1914, v pátek

20 čer., 1914 v sobotu.

V 1/8^u jsem se sešel s p. Halaburtem
a jeho družinou u
brány. Pan^{Pedrich} Halaburt je
c. k. inspektorem smichovského
školního okresu. Byl s ním
školní rada K. Federabend, c. k.
profesor ústavu učitelů, a
p. Karel Křihovec, c. k. učitel
ústavu učitelů v Praze, a

30 kandidátů učitelství - mladíci.

Šli jsme nejprve pěšky na
generálku kde je "jubilární
škola" - nová. Je to nádherná
budova, a připojena je část
v které byli řídící učitel.

Jsou dvě školní světnice, avšak
vyní se u ní ještě pouze v jedné.

Obvykle má učitel as 40 dětí,

zde však 60. Mimo
řadné školy je též škole
(expositura) v zvláštních
případech, a na tu platí
několik osad, kdežto na obecní
školu platí pouze obec.

Učitel dostává zemský plat,
^{vešmí náklad,}
ostatní, [„]vydrží obec, neb několik obcí.

Učitel zde vyučuje 3 ročníky.
Dnes měl 28 chlapců a 20 děvčát.

Vyplachli jsme práci.
Nejprve četli jednotlivě a
pak společně z tabule. Pak
vedl učitel s nimi rozpravku
o košičce.

Zde je 1^{mí} třída ve dvou odděleních.
Děti si dobře hleděly práce
navzdor tomu že zde bylo 35

domácích návštěvníků ve většině
nejednou. Mladí stáli vzadu.

Ve čtvrtek a pátek odpoledne
je prázdné, a někde i v čtvrtě.
Farář navštěvuje školu a
dostane za cestu plat.

Vyučuje náboženství každý
týden 2 hodiny, - dvakrát.

Kde je farář starý, neb
jinak nemůže, dovoli se p.
učiteli učit náboženství, a
za to dostane zvláštní plat.
Každý je nucen se hlásit
k nějakému zákonem uznanému
náboženství.

Zde pracují dvě oddělení
v jedné učebnici. 1^{mí} oddělení
sestává z 1^{ho} ročníku, a 2^{hé}

z 2^{ho} a 3^{ho}. Mají zde
mnoho žen pomeřadý jsou
to většinou děti dělníků z
cibulky, a stěhují se často.

Jedno oddělení píše zatím
co druhé pracuje ~~na~~ "přímě".

Učil je quít velké písmeno,
kde se má užívat.

V seznamu píše místo "Generálka".

Záhlaví se dává vysvětlění

z následujících:

Mravy

Pilnost

Prospek

Uvěň úprava písemných prací.

Mají 5 stupňů: 1^{mi} nejlepší,
2^{ho} ^{dostatečně} dobrý, 3^{tní} záporné, 4^{té} a 5^{té} špatné.

Školní zápisky jsou dost úplné.

Děti se oslovují příjmením,
kromě kde je jich více stejného
jména. I učitelovo dítě se tak oslovuje,
když je v škole.

Učitel i děti milují zpívání.

Když jsme vstoupili vstali
děti a řekli "Pochválen buď
pan Ježíš Kristus".

Když děti jdou k tabuli
pokloní se nejprve p. učiteli,
a pak nám.

Učitel podí sládku, děti
vyzdvíhají ruce, a jednoho z
těch vyvolá.

Tato škola patří do smíchovského
^{školního} obvodu, - největší obvod v Čechách.

Školnice školní jsou zde čisté
a uhlavné.

Lavice jsou "bench desks", každá

pro čtyři osoby.
Při odchodu vzali děti a
rešli (zpřevážně): "S Pánem
Bohem".

Žádosty pro hochy a dívky
jím odděleny.

Po té p. inspektor svolal
kandidáty i p. učitele do
vedlejší místnosti na konferenci
a konzultoval práci. Učitel
vysvětlil posouzení své práce.
P. inspektor upozornil p. učitele
že nikdy trošku nesečné na
děti mluví, - soudí že žena
se této chybě spíše vyhne.

Žej se nelíbil hlas učitele,
a způsob podupávání když
chtěl zjednat pozornost.

Běže se ošel na krásno-
zámek, atd.

Pak jsme šli do Nebušic
kde je čtyřtřídní škola s
310 žáky.

V první třídě učí p. Svoboda,
řídící učitel. Má 18 hochů
a 19 dívek, každé skupině
na jedné straně místnosti.
Žijí sedí v jedné lavici.

V knize jeho je naznačeno
následující "věcné učení":

Jarní květiny.	Třešně
Vlastovka	Zahrada na jaře.
Včela, vosy.	Zelenina.
Chroust	Pole
Motýli	Senovosť.
Kohout a slepice, atd.	

Jak se zde pokloní učitelé,
Jsem zde začátečníci. Čili též,
ale všem pracně. Ukazují
si prstem při čtení.

Osnova = program.

V II třídě je 19 chlapců
a 27 děvčat. Jsem rozděleny
na stranách. Počítali:

"7 ve dvaceti osmi jest obřezáno
čtyřikrát". V této třídě je
2^{lá} a 3^{tí} ročník.

Těž měli násobilku, multiplication
table. "Měření" = division.

" $\frac{1}{4}$ of 56th jest 8."

V III třídě je 40 chlapců
a 29 děvčat. Zpívali:

Čechy krásné
Kde Domov můj?

"Kde na tabuli dvě věty a
tyto vykládali gramaticky.
Co je věta? Co slova "mohutný dub"
atd. Těž zde věcné učení.
I zde zpívají buď nové věty,
Chovali se dobře navzdor
návště. Hleděli si práce,
Byde se učí.

Mluvnice a pravopis.

Věcné učení.

Praní

Počty

Přírodopis

Přírodopis (physical, general)

Zeměpis

Dějepis - Jan Hus, Jan Žižka z Trojane
atd.

Kreslení

Zpěv.

Přírodopis.
Rozebírali světlo. Zdálo se

mne to přilís mechanické,
a málo věcné.

Přivlastek = predicate.

V IV třídě bylo 22 hochů
a 27 dívek. Mnoho nepřítomno
proto že je sobota.

Měli přírodopis, - otázky
a odpovědi. Dobrá rozprávka
ale málo věcné práce.

Třídy v této škole jsou rozděleny:
I třída - 1^{ím} ročník.

II " - 2 letá

III " 2 "

IV " 3 "

celkem 8 let.

3 3^{tí} třídy málo byly, ale
dvě z prvního oddělení
4^{tí} může do gymnasia neb

na reálku, - není potřeba
doplnit více 8 roků. Může
tj. do městanské školy, kde
se m^á učeslo, ale, - odborné.
Musí složit zkoušky, kromě
kde do městanské školy jde
se známkami 1 neb 2. Kde
nižší nežli 2, složí v těchto
předmětech zkoušky.

Měl jsem pramen rákosku
v ruce, 3 neb 4 články
tenkého prutu rákosového.
Tj. práci s hlínou (clay
modeling).

Paní řidičí mne dala
kytici růží. Je dle
všech zprávek dobrá politikářka
a vládní v domácnosti.

Pak jsme šli do Přední
Kopaniny, kde jsme v
hostinci posbírali, - očerávali
nás. Po obědě nám mladí
panové zazpívali studentské
písně.

Pak jsme navštívili starý
kostelík sv. Máří Magdaleny.
Hlavní část je z dob pohanských.
Malíři prý i obrazy pod
starým oltářem (nebo dřevěným).
Stará křtitelnice kamenná,
poprána kyřílkou, je prý
as 700 stará.

Je zde též stará škola.
To je modelní škola, - velmi
dobrý učitel. Všichni ale
zpívají ve škole!

Škola je 2-třídní, ale
obě jsou v jedné škole a
učitelové se střídají. Co jednu
pracovali uvnitř, čekali
již druhí, s učitelem, venku.
To je jen letos, - bude nová
část školy vyhlášena.

Od 8 do 10 první třída
a od 10 do 12 druhá. Pak od
1 do 2 1/2 odp. zas první, a od
2 1/2 - 4 zas 2. třída.

První třída pracovala. Je
zde 39 přítomno, ale 43
zapsáno. Tu to má řídící
učitel. Jsou dvě oddělení, první
z prvního a druhého a 2. třída z
druhého a třetího.

Bahčí práci možnost a

probrizovali nám. Když
vstoupili (my již byli na
místě), poklonili se a řekli:
"Pochválen buď Ježíš Kristus".
Měli počty. Pan Anton
Benes, řidič učitel, již
17 let učí.

Zpívali dětské písně.
Počty prováděly různé
způsoby, důkladně a pěti
je.

Pak měli mluvnici a
pravidla pravopisu.

Děti, když šli k tabuli,
se vždy poklonili nám,
ne ale učitel.

Učitelové této věcí vedeli
že bude inspekce.

Odpolední práce.

I. třída			II. třída		
1-Počty	Opisování	Věcné učení	Počty	Mluvnice	Přírodopis
					Hauky je a
Počty	Mluv. a prav.	Louka Senoví	Počty	Mluvnice	nejedle

Podškrtnutá práce je přímá,
ostatní nepřímá.

Mají zde též pěknou školní
zahradku.

P. řidič učitel žije ve
škole, a má malé hospodářství.
šepce, kůže, atd.

Příjel pro nás bratř. pátrava
dvorní, a k Holabur a já
jeme jeli do Mělníka, kde

přisedl i p. správce,
le to celý
mladý muž, zda se velmi
probudilý. Jeho přátelská
slabost cihelna na Jenerálce,
atd. - blízký dom.

Javel nás do Prahy, údolní
kory, a Stromovka.

Díval jsem domů v $\frac{1}{2}$ 5^{te} a
v pět jsem byl již v geografickém
ústavě, kde jsem přednášel
geiropedogogickému klubu a
o americkém
pliocénu.

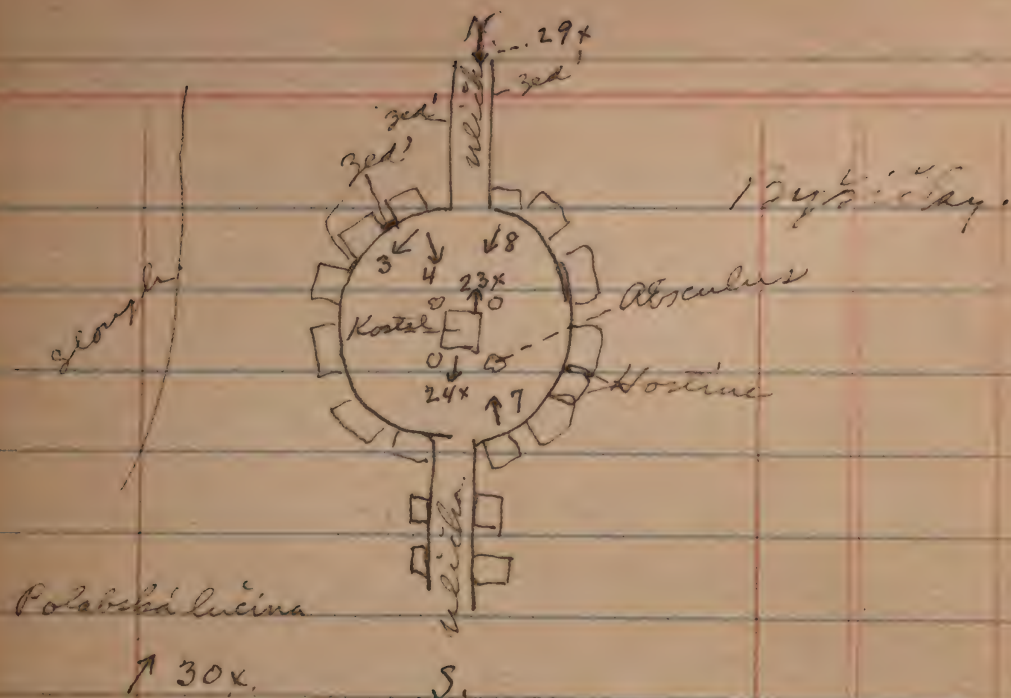
21. červ., 1914 - v neděli.

Vyjeli jsme ze severozápadního
nádraží na exkurzi do Polabí,
do Čelakovic. Prof. a p.
Dominová, Dr. Kavina, a společnost
na fotografii jmenována.

Šli jsme k Labi, převezli
se, a pak potabskem nížinou
do vsi Byšičky. Na cestě
shlívali jsme hlavní rozték
vodní, anebo soléžní.

Byšičky jsou velmi starou
vsí, snad až z dob pohanských,
a je stavena okolo "husího
náměstí", s chaloupkami
okolo, a s hostélkem v protě.

Vzal jsem zde větší počet
fotografií, a přikládám
hrubý plán vesnice:



3 Bytčick jsme šli podél
Labe k Tr. Chalupě, kde
jme se dali převýti přes Labe,
a pak jsme šli přes ^{lesy} kopek u
Bemice, kde je bohatá flora
stepní na jižní straně, a odhru
je krásná výhledka po řece,
kde doměné ploché, s vytažením
Lomolomí

Pak jame ili lo Poican,

hde jsme zůstali. Odtud do
Českého Brod^{Příprava} a po železnici
do Prahy, na státní nádraží.
Poněvadž bylo již pozdě šli
jme přímo do Národního domu
na Vinohradech, kde byl
pořádan večer botanickou
společností na rozloučenou.

Prof. Domin předvedl, a oba
jme byli v starých mundurech
z pole! Věčeli jme, a po
věci prof. Domin oznámil
sice věčivku, a sdělil mi, že
jsem zvolen prvním čestným členem
botanické společnosti. Povelmi
brátrským proslava^{jeho.}, jsem pak
přednášel o poměrech mezi
Čechy americkými.

22 června, 1914, v pondělí.

Dopoledne jsem pracoval v
skleníku. Odpoledne jsem
ve 4.²⁰ navštívil praktikum
prof. Velenovského, po příchodu
k přednášce o oekologii Myxomycetů
před Mykologickou katedrou
v 6 hodin večer. Po přednášce
jmenovitě s doc. Dominem, a
př. Dominem, do Obecního
domu u Pražské Brány, kde
jsme poseděli s prof. Vojdovským,
Čadou (filoz.) doc. a př. Dominem,
prof. a př. Daněšským.

As o půl noci jsme se rozšli,
a šel jsem na odpočinek.

Bulžnický.
Kozí Hřbet, vysoce planina
juvéní, na níž to co se
považuje za terciár. Vše v této
vysočině dolina vznikla vody Vltavy.
Jeli jsme do 1ⁿⁱ písčiny, ^{na Ladvi, a u Černých Holců} and
took photo. There are two distinct
strata here, with a clayey band
above & gravel & sand below, a
row of small boulders marking line
of division. Photo 1.

Pak jsme jeli k 2ⁿⁱ písčině,
dale na jih, a zde je as. to samé.
V horší vstře zde je více velkých
valounů.

Pak jsme jeli vpravo (západně?) a
první písčina na severní straně
ukazuje vstvy bulžnických valounů
(menších), a vystupuje k levé straně,

Photo 2.

zdá se že směrem od kterého dle
všeho přicházel proud. Vstvy tyto
(hmbří) byly nepochybně stvořeny
silnými proudy. Horší vstvy
jsou více hlinité, avšak loess
to není. Červený písek tvoří dolní vstvy.
Nápadné je zde množství valounů
(poměrně malých) žlutého (modravě
černého) bulžnicku, jaký se
zde i ve skalách (u Kozí
Hřbetu, atd.) objevuje.

Na protější straně (severní) silnice je
větší písčina, kde se vstvy
ukazují písku zhrzené (cross-
bedding). Dolní část je písčinná,
pak přijde hmbří vstvy stěrkové,
s většími valouny v horní části (hlavně
bulžnické drt), a pak hlinitá vstva.

Stálý dšť přicházel dlejší brázi, a nášli jsme u
do Gfomovky, a do káře do Prahy. Večer v 6 h. od. jsem
měl radu na přední, a v 8 hodin číselnou ústřednu
zvolal.

25 června, 1914, ve čtvrtek

Ráno jsem šel na Smíchov,
dle úmluvy a p. Kalaburton,
navštívit 1ⁿⁱ Obecnou školu dívčí
na Smíchově.

Škola je 1-6 třídová a jen pro
dívčata. Vedle je škola ^{5 třídová} pro hochy.
Škola dívčí je v staré sírňárně,
a také se také obecně škole říká.
Navštívili jsme všechny třídy,
počínaje od nejnižší.

I Třída. Počty. Podá plátek a táže
kdo jí zodpoví. Na to pak volá.
Odpovědi jsou vždy v plných větách.
Jedna malíčka která řekla že $5 \times 2 = 6$
byla nucena počítat na prstech.
Učitelka dobrá. Zpívá poněkud, ale
málo. Má 59 žákyn.

II Třída. Mluvnice. Rozbíraly věty.

Dávány úkoly a velení slov. Co
podmínit, atd. 32

Lež se zde všude užívá ordinaceho
jména. Jabe i (y) se píše,
mluvnice a pravopis.

V obojetných souhláskách mají
seguam slot pro tvrdé y, a
ostatní jsou měkké. Žijou je ž.

III Třída. [vlastně II třída rok]

Počty. užívá vždy "polovina".
Starší učitelka. Division.

Lež II rok. Počty 32.

III. Pan ředitel. Dal zazpívat
rekonskou hymnu. Je přímý
a určitý ve svém způsobu. Je již
starý pán.

Pak pěkně zazpívaly lidovou, prostou
píseň. Lež choral "sv. Václav".

Ride zpět dobře, a je vidět že na
tom si dá záležet. Má 52 žáčků.
Má přes ními, - napřed nad tabulí,
ukázkový mír a váh co Italů přiblíží.
Dal jim přimale představu housky.
IV. Trida - Od 10-11 let.

Dělají se představení 5 min. mají
hodinami, a jedna delší, 15 min.
Zde byl přírodopis. Žáčků 52.
Čiperné skupení. Učitelka tuladší.
Rozbíraly dub: kůru, místa kde
roste, atd. Rozprávka o dubu, -
povídka o čertu který měl dotek
chutáka až listů z dubu opadl. Dub
je ale podržel, a čert se tak rozdrtil
že trhal listy, a tím je listy řezané.
Plody jsou užívané co krmivo pro vepře.
Bágoňské vepře, pěstované v lese toho

jiného, jsou krmeny hlavně železem.
Zmínila práci a čili. Měně zde
zpívají, a pěkně ctou, s výrazem.
Conversation is a strong feature
of all the work. Hovořili též o
čtení. Během rozprávky děti
obě ruce přec obou na kraj
stolku (desk).

IV. Soricašná.

Zde je učitelka zpěvu.
Zpívají ve dvou třídách, ve dvou
skupeních. Učitelka je dobrá
učitelka. Pak zpívaly ve třech
třídách. 'Těž' jednoduchou, slovenskou.
Učitelka je dospělá, dobrá.

V. Trida.

Zde je 56 žáčků. Mají posunuté
černé tabule (jako v geologickém ústavu).

Učitelka starší, dobrá.

Měly přirodopis. Plody rostlin,

Kukurice, ryže; spojila kukurici
a ryže jako rostliny potřebující
mnoho tepla a vláhoty!

Lež čtením. Vysvětlila části
hrachu. Lež části květu.

V následující hodinu (totiž druhý
den) v tomto přednášce opatřuje se
jako práce domácí.

Trávila opírají. Většinou si hledí
práce a nás si nevšímají.
Dni rodině nemohou navštívit
školu během vyučování.

Rodiči učitel příliš často vyrušoval
práci, - vskakal do řecí, atd.

II. Třída. - Slična Konopásková.

19 žáků. Měla zpočátku 34,

avšak jednalo se o školní 14 ^{le}
roční přestavbu. Je to škola
zvláštní, - pro slabší žáky.
Zemepis - děvčata učila
mapy země Evropy na mapě,
a též jejich hlavní města.

Když děvčata šly k mapě
poklonily se nám: Jan 15 a 16.

Učitelka je nová, ale dobrá uč.
To je pro její rok.

Mluvila o slovanských zemích, a
nazvala ostatní Slovany "Bratry".

Pak jim vyprávěla o těchto
národech, a pak se vyptávala.

V celé škole je 545 katolíků

12 evangeliků
Jsem nucen odolat náboženství ^{těch církví} a žení u nás.
Lež jsme navštívili městečkem divu

školu. Hlavně jsem prohledal předmět

Botanickou zahrádku, kabinet,
dosti bohaté, knihy, a tělocvičnu.
Jsem zde třídy ~~III~~ 6, 7 a 8.

V obecní škole je 5 tříd, jen
střední Komopánková má
výjimečně 6^{tu} třídu pro neochůdce.

Odpoledne, po obědi, jsem se připravoval
hlavně na večerní přednášku.

V 6 hodin jsem přednášel

Přednáška byla osvětlena, a jednala
hlavně o loessu, jeho uložení, a
jeho vztah ke věku člověka.

Rozbral jsem hlavní příčiny
"Lansing Man" a "Nebraska Loess Man".

V 8³⁰ pak jsem šel s prof.
Veleminským na Vinohrady, na
pogřívání, a následně jsem se

schůzce jejíž měl malý list.
obližtní nuzný stran.

26^{ho} června, 1914. v pátek.

Dopoledne jsem navštívil prof.
Drtinu, v jeho bytě, Luňšov 785.
Pohovořil jsem o něm po delší
dobu o žádoucnosti zavedení
blížejší styku s Čechy
americkými. Budem hledět
získat jeho aneb prof. Masryha na
učedníku. Hovořili jsme o výměně
anglický místo německý ve škole.
Souhlasí. Pošle pedagogický
časopis seminární.

Prof. Drtina je velmi rozumný,
rozumný a schopný muž.

Odpoledne jsem vzal dispoziční
a šel jsem do bytu prof. Němce.
Zde jsme vybrali co si přál,
a velmi milé jsem se s prof. a
pí. Němcovými pobavil. Mají

na smíchovské straně pěkné
místo, se zahrádkou.

Pak jsem se navštívil a připravil
víc k poslední mé řadě
přednášek, o 6^{té} večer.

Jako jednala o lozisku, a
jeho vztahu k otázkám fyto-
geografickým o nichž jsem mluvil.

Po přednášce jsem jel v automobilu s

P. a dcerou, k prof.

Masarykovi, kde jsem strávil

příjemný večer. Večerali jsme zde též.

Pani Masaryková, ač američanka,

mluví pěkně česky, a syn i dcera

též.

Též prof. Masarykovi se zamlouval

užívání angličtiny místo němčiny ve škole.

Vrátil jsem se domů po 11^h.

Velmi bohatý den.

27 června, 1914 v sobotu.

Pracoval jsem v univerzitě a doma,
a obědval jsem doma.

Odpoledne jsem chtěl dostat peníze,
ale banky jsou v sobotu a pondělí
zavřeny, - a v neděli, a následující

pondělí též nebude úvazovali
(nebo je v pondělí válek!) a

tím se mi je cesta do Uherska
a Srbska zdáje.

Odpoledne jsem strávil na poště
(a celším oddělení pošty) a dvě

hodiny poplácávání po kůbátku.

Zádný mi neří, a porádali

mně od jednoho inženýra k

dráhemu, - a opět zpět! Jedem

celní inženýr konečně došel

z toho, že se prohlížíte plaché

obálky (jako na velké psaní), neměli

28 červec, 1914, neděle.

mezi nimi můj balíček
obsahující kukátka!
Prošel jsem celým oddělením
a tam seděl dvě řady úředníků
z nichž většina celkovala.

Po večeři jsem šel domů.

Byl jsem již ošklivě
chrvil v muzeu s Prof.
Mayerem.

Před večeří jsem dal svoji
poslední přednášku v Praze,
před sborem "Pražský krajinářský
spolek učitelů škol měšťanských",
který byla záležitost hlavně p. Pacákem.
Navštěva byla slabá, neb jest již
koniec roku, ale zájem byl dostatečný.

Pak jsem šel k večeři, a
po té domů - pro procházku na
Smíchov.

mluvil jsem o školních poměrech ve Spoj. Státech
ač "quadrans" o poměrech učitelů ve Spojených Státech
školech.

Ráno jsem šel na Kladany,
a fotografoval jsem. Pak jsem
pracoval ve skleníku, a přivedl
jsem práci s vrbami Be-
sonii.

Večer jsem psal, a již
připravoval diaporty pro
Dr. Damese.

Psal jsem na pojednání o
poměrech vysokých škol v
Americe, a, ve anglickém
jazyce jsem mluvil před
sborem profesorů v Palace
Hotel.

Upravil jsem různé věci
na cestu, psal jsem, a
všude jsem připravoval na
cestu do Vídně a Berlína.

29 čer., 1914 v pondělí.

30th čer., 1914 v úterý

Ráno jsem vše vzal sebou
na cestu, a šel jsem na
banku pro peníze. Pak jsem
chvilku navštívil konsulát
americký, a poslal jsem telegramy
prof. Košaninovi a Bertě.

Nechal jsem zavazadla u
Zlaté Husy, prošel jsem se
(saw great mass of laboring men for the railway at noon, with cars, etc.)
na smíchovské nábřeží a

v 1:36 odp. jsem vyjel do Vídně.
Po vyjetí z Prahy je krajina rovinná,
vlnitá, obilí je krásné, žito zraje.
U každé zastávky je strážník s
praporečkem ("at attention")

He stands with his red flag. A number
of officers, riding 2nd class, sent
their soldier-valets into the 3rd class
coach with all their baggage, and

They filled everything. Cheeky lot!

At Ricany I saw a woman
leaving coal in a car.

The country around Ricany is
more rolling.

Před Benohrady se krajina stává
drsnější a malebnější, a lesnatější.

Je se také až tenkrát k národnímu
stanici, - v Cava. Přehrožili
jme Bazaru u Čerčan-Pišelci.

For some distance beyond Čerčany,
to Benšov, - the country is rougher,
and then more rolling to Benšov.

Konopiště is to the right in
woods on hill. It is the first stop.

A woman sold water at the station
in glass.

To the left beyond Benšov is a long
line of timbered hills. To right cultivated
rolling land.

The "silnice" are everywhere bordered
with white stone-posts where there
is an embankment. We are
running parallel to a more or less
timbered ridge to left.

We stopped at Votice. There is
much haymaking along the river.
We passed Křivanický-Sedlec, a large
village. The line of timbered hills
to left continues, and some
appear on the right. Much timber here.
Beyond the next village the country is more open,
especially to right. We passed around a great
curve, & far to right a range of timbered hills
appears, - almost mountains. Another village,
& then a long stretch of rolling country with fields
and grass.

A woman at Votice passed water, all from ⁹⁷⁴⁰ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~river~~ ^{the} ~~river~~
The town is large & has a nice lake. A
fine place. Beyond, along the river there

is much timber. Just beyond Planova we passed through a fine forest.

Sobieslav is also a larger place, - with a tower. Meseli-Mezimosti is also quite a place. The country is all rolling; then more gently, with many groves and belts. We passed between two large fishponds and stopped at Treboň. The country is gently rolling or quite flat. Much timber. At Chlumec there is a forest opposite the depot. Beyond this are flat woods, mostly Scotch Pine. The soil is sandy and fine gravel. There is much new timber set out. At Suchbát there is much cut timber (wood).

Southeast of the boundary broken mountain ridges appear. Many dolines are raised in this part, and some ice. There is much cultivated timber, a sign that the soil is poor! In Cumná (Gründ) only German inscriptions appear.

I reached Vienna at 7:45 am. (Fr. Jos. depot) and met Bertha and Paul. We took cab at once for their room.

Lievenec, 1914 vested.

Správil jsem předstlou noc u Bertě a Pavla, v č. 18, Lazaretky, Dvůr 17, I. stánek - Wien IX.

Ráno jsem vyšel na Ringstrasse, a pak jsem navštívil okružní cestu po Vidni. Jeli jsme oběd domů v němž Beethoven zemřel; Amersberg paláce; Národní Hist. Museum, with park & opposite is the Royal Tables, a large building, Viděti jsme mnoho českých obchodních jmen, správně napsaných.


Viděti jsme velký trh; palác Švarcenberský; městský park; dům parlamentu; and opposite to it is a part of the Royal Palace garden; sochy Goethe

a Schüllera; Belvedere, Ferdinandův
palác; a mnohé jiné.

Celkem dělá Vídeň dojem
novověkého města, ne příliš
čistého. Zastavili jsme se v centru.

Na zpáteční cestě jsme viděli
Schubertovo rodiště, na němž
deska s bas-relieфом.

(Viz křestní program jízdy.)

Vrátili jsme se k obědu,
a odpoledne jsme jeli (s
Berton) do Schönbrunnské
císařské zahrady, viděli jsme
uměle ořezané (z jedné strany
rovně ) tak že tvoří stěny;
mramorové sochy naloupené v Itálii
v rakousko-italské válce; palác
císaře; velkou zoologickou zahradu,

s americkým turem, zebou, evropským
turem, a množstvím jiné zvěře,
ptactvem, atd.

Větší krásná zahrada,
palác však nedělá tak
mohutný dojem jako Hradčany.
Předně je palác příliš nízký,
a jeho budova sama není tak
impozantní.

Navštívili jsme se k večeru,
a večer nás navštívili p. a fr.
Watzl. On byl v Americe, a jeho
manželka byla v knihovně s Bertou.
Je dáma, a bude jí těžko přizpůsobit
se životu v zemi kde žije málo platí.
Možno že se navrátí do Ameriky, a
bude to pro ni štěstí.
Šli jsme trochu pozdě spát.

2 čc., 1914 - ve čtvrtek.

Ráno jsem se připravil na cestu do Budapešti, a vyjel jsem v 9^h hodin dopoledne.

V kupé v kterém jsem jel seděl pan, dle všeho Uhers, ač měl židovský ráz, a dáma se svým mužem a dcerkou.

Mluvil Maďarsky, - pro mne rozprávěl, kterak jsem ho slyšel, - a bylo mi nápadné že mluvil z přední části met, a že téměř úplně schází hrdelní zoubky. Dáma byla Rumunka, a mluvila toz Němcky a Anglicky.

Z Vidne do Bruck-Királyháza se táhne úrodná planina, - a jihozápadně se vidět v dálce hory, a ještě dále k severovýchodu ^{hory}.

Od Bruck-Királyháza se táhne

širší údolí, velmi úrodné, s kopci severovýchodně, a planinou jižně. Krajina je celkem stepi až po Komarov, kde jsme viděli Dunaj, který se zdá, v poměru k skutečným velkým řekám, dosti malým.

Mezi Uhry je mnoho světlých, s černými oči a černým vlasem.

Oni říkají "Ongáry" (vysloví se "Ongary") Jeli jsme blíž křídových (na pohled) skal když jsme opustili Dunaj. Vypadá to jako by zde měli "stone-crusher", aneb továrny na cement.

Právě nežli k tomuto místu přijdeme, jedeme oholed vesnice pozůstávající z bídových chatrčí.

Dle všeho bydlí zde dělníci,
Chátrky jsou zbudovány z holí,
houskové prken, slámy, atd.

Zde vyjedeme do druhé krajiny,
pokryté z části lesem.

Hlíběty, a vrcholy kopců, často
zde pěstují strany, a jen
dolní strana je přikryta.

V celé této krajině ^(do Pěště) je mnoho
pšenice a ovesa, avšak kukuřice
je velmi málo. Těž dosti bramborů.

Kopce zdají se táhnouti hlavní
kolem Dunaje a přítoků.

Jeli jsme obloho vesnice v
které jsou dřevěné střechy.

Přijel jsem do Budapešti
ve 1:40 hod. odpoledne, a
kned jsem jel k. dr. von Degenovi,

v naději že od něho dostanu
radu na cestu do Bělčhradu.

Nebyl však doma, a rozhodl
jsem se že zůstanu, a navštívil
jsem jej později (ve 4 hod.) a
pobyl u něho do 7 hodin.

Jest muž velmi příjemný a
pohotivý. Vždy vysloví "Sláv"
"Slejo".

Chce semena zvláště z plevce
z pšenice, žetele a alfaby.

Vydává různé kras uherských,
Gramina Hungaria, - po 10 K.
Má již 7, a nyní 8 kusů.

Zaopatří jednor sbírku za semena
plevce. Přije si též Cyperaceae
a Gramineae z Ameriky. Vymění
jiné uherské rostliny.

Put up at hotel "Jozsef Föhérceg
Szallado" - (a Kaveha = café)
Arranged to go out with Dr. von Degen next day.

3 terrace, 1914, v. palek.

Spent the day in the field with Dr. von Degen. We first went to Soroksár (Sorokšár), and walked to the Danube, and then had boat take us over to the Island of Csepel. This is an imperial game preserve, but Dr. von Degen has a permit to use it.

It is a "sand-pusta", very similar to the larger and more distant sandpusta at Nagy Nyír ("Nádzi Nyír"), but it has had some Scotch pine, and *Robinia pseudoacacia* planted out on it, and this of course changes it.

Dr. von Degen wants seeds of *Helianthus* and *Cuscuta*

When we came to the Danube we found a heavy growth of tall coarse plants along the sandy slope up from shore to bank, & Dr. von Degen said this kind of formation is what the Russian botanists call "burian". Among the plants in this we noticed:

<i>Artemisia</i>	<i>Echinum vulgare</i>
<i>Plantago</i>	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>
<i>Arctium</i>	<i>Scrophularia</i>
<i>Rumex</i>	<i>Hyssopus</i>
<i>Convolvulus</i>	Found snails here.
<i>Eryngium</i>	
<i>Verbascum austriacum</i>	
<i>Oenothera biennis</i> (imm.)	<i>Polypodium</i>

We walked over (across bridge) to first island, and here saw many hydrophytes & some sand plants.

On the first island we found:

Lemna polyrriza

Sagittaria hydrodus

Zypha angustifolia

Riccia fluitans

Potamogeton perfoliatus

Poa palustris

Carex arundinacea

Scirpus radicans

Butorinus umbellatus

Glyceria aquatica

Spiraea ulmaria (large)

Cornus sanguinea

Lycopus europaeus

Valeriana officinalis

Alisma plantago

Myriophyllum spicatum

Elodea phyllanthifolia

Lythrum salicaria

Galium max

Sium latifolium

Phragmites communis

Eurygonia gracilis

Hydrocharis mors (in fl.)

Sium angustifolium

Eleocharis palustris

Rumex hydrophyloides

Scirpus lacustris

Potamogeton pumilus

" *festinatus*

Solanum dulcamara (in water!)

Stachys palustris

These were all in water, or in
very wet places.

In addition to these other plants
were noticed, but not systematically.

On Csepel Island we observed plants more clearly, and Dr. von Degeu identified them as we proceeded.

We first entered a somewhat wooded border, and then examined the plants in open places. The following were noted, and I collected those marked x:

- ✓ x *Alyssum tortuosum* (Willd.)
- ✓ x *Festuca vaginata*
- ✓ x *Linum pannonicum*
- ✓ x *Cytisus ^{anus} ~~anus~~ anatinus*
- ✓ x *Tragopogon floccosus*
- ✓ *Gypsophila paniculata*
- ✓ x *Crepis rhoeadiifolia* M. B.
- ✓ x *Cyrenia angustifolia*
- ✓ x *Secale ~~paniculatum~~*
- ✓ x *Koeleria glauca*
- ✓ x *Melica transylvanica*

- ✓ x *Bromus*
- ✓ x *Linum austriaca*
- ✓ *Penstemon asenarius*
- ✓ x *Sedum acre*
- ✓ x *Euphorbia gerardiana* Jacq.
- ✓ x *Alsin. verna*
- ✓ *Scabiosa ochroleuca*
- ✓ *Gypsophila ~~paniculata~~*
- ✓ x *Scilla angustifolia*
- ✓ x *Dianthus ~~franzosus~~*
- ✓ x *Phleum Bochnianum*
- ✓ x *Verbascum lichenitis*

Here on some of the dunes (or knobs) appear certain mountain forms, - in sand:

- ✓ *Polygonatum latifolium*
- ✓ *~~Taraxacum~~*
- ✓ *Penstemon asenarius* (Guss.)
- ✓ *Polygonatum officinale*

- ✓ *Melandrium album*
- ✓ *Clematis erectum* ~~and others~~
- Also noticed trees on sand:
- ✓ *Populus alba* (native)
- ✓ *Ailanthus* {cultivated
- ✓ *Robinia pseudacacia* }

(along river also *Populus nigra*)

- ✓ *Crataegus monogyna*
- Following are additional sand species:
- ✓ x *Carex nitida* (a sand binder)
- ✓ x *Calamagrostis* ~~canadensis~~
- Achillea schroberiana*
- ✓ *Stipa graeffiana*
- ✓ x *Camelina maritima*
- ✓ *Cynoglossum officinale*
- ✓ *Hypochaeris paniculatus*
- ✓ x *Silene conica* L.
- ✓ x *Bromus squarrosus*

- ✓ x *Bromus japonicus* Phleg.
- ✓ x " ~~indica~~
- ✓ x *Secale fragile*
- ✓ *Trifolium murale* (mon)
- ✓ " *tortosa* (mon)
- ✓ x *Astragalus virgatus*
- ✓ x *Anchusa officinalis*
- ✓ x *Veronica spicata*
- ✓ *Artemisia campestris* L.
- ✓ x *Allium sphaerocephalum* L.
- ✓ *Juniperus communis*
- ✓ x *Thymus collina*
- ✓ x *Tenckium chamaedris*
- ✓ *Centaurea Jauschii*
- ✓ *Potentilla arenaria*
- ✓ x *Silene otites* Sm.
- ✓ *Helianthemum discolor* var *pustarum*
- ✓ *Geranium molle* L.

- ✓ x *Sedum Hillebrandii*
 ✓ *Linaria alabi*
 ✓ *Gypsophila arenaria*
 ✓ *Stipa capillare*
 ✓ x *Galium verum*
 ✓ x *Hypericum* ~~*verum*~~
 ✓ x *Centauria* ~~*saffron*~~
 ✓ x *Achillea millefolida*
 ✓ x *Asperula cyanchica* L.
 ✓ x *Polinia* ~~*gracilis*~~
 ✓ *Ligustrum* ~~*vulgare*~~ ^{L.} (by birds)
 ✓ x *Thalictrum* ~~*officinale*~~
 ✓ x *Veronica* ~~*chastula*~~
 ✓ x *Achillea ochroleuca* Pa.
 ✓ x *Ephedra distachta*
 ✓ x *Fumaria procumbens*
 shrub European.

As this point I took

Photo 34x - *Stipa*, *Ephedra*, & *Linum*
pannonicum, *Alnus* *verum*
Populus alba (in background) large
Verbascum lichenitis,
Hereabouts also were:

- ✓ *Euphrasia lutea*
• *Berberis vulgaris*
x *Festuca vaginata*

Tooth photo 23x - *Salpa Graptoidea*,
Linum.

Photo 5 - Linnæa & Stipa, and

Verbascum lichenitis (by umbels.
Scotch Pine in back, & *Populus nigra*
(which really belongs to river)

- x *Dianthus serotina* (white)
✓ *Alhama*
✓ *Cladonia endiviale*
x *Astragalus onchylus*

✓ x *Onosma arenaria*

✓ *Crepis tectorum* L.

Photo 24x - Sand ridge with *Pop. alba*,
+ Scotch Pine.

✓ x *Muscari communis*

✓ x *Anthericum ranunculifolium*

Photo 29 - Sand point - *Stipa*, *Koeleria*, etc.

✓ *Populus alba* in back, some

✓ *Pop. nigra*, and *Robinia pseudo-acacia* in

✓ *Scirpus holoschoenus* L.

✓ x *Eriophorum cristatum*

✓ x *Thymus Marshallianus*

✓ *Echinops paniculata* (like thistle)

✓ *Avena pubescens*.

✓ x *Astragalus cicer* L.

✓ *Salvia nemorosa*

✓ *Ranunculus polyanthus* - in shade

✓ *Rumex acetosa*

✓ *Tragopogon niger*

✓ x *Aristolochia elatior*

✓ *Potentilla anserina*

✓ *Iris variegata*

✓ x *Coronilla varia*

✓ x *Achillea millefolium*

✓ x " *Pannonica Schreb.*

✓ x *Acer tartaricum* fr. - extends to river.

✓ *Orobanchaceae major* (on *Centaurea*)

✓ x *Orobanchaceae minor* pink -

✓ x *Polygala elongata* - var. of common species -

✓ x *Blyssum arenaria*

✓ x *Centaurea Thunbergii* (not open)

✓ x *Carduus marianus* - (in woods)

✓ *Tragopogon virginicus*

✓ x *Berberis canadensis* - (medical)

These sand dunes are rather more densely covered with vegetation than those at Muscatine, and somewhat resemble the parts of the sandy areas at Chicago which are covered with large shrubs and small trees, - with the more xerophytic openings here and there. In this part on Csepel Isl. the planting of Scotch Pine and Robinia has affected the appearance, and Dr. von Degen says that the sand-pusten at Nagy Nyir are just like the Csepel area with the

Dr. Stahl of Jena also considers the summer-resting feature as characteristic of the steppe.

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Scotch Pine and Robinia removed. Dr. von Degen doesn't regard the sand-pusten, - the real "pustei", - as equivalent to the steppe because there is no summer resting period. He applies the term "pustei" to these sandy areas, such as on Csepel Isl. and at Nagy Nyir. He calls the salt areas "salt steppes" because they have a summer resting period during which the vegetation almost disappears.

The prevailing winds here, according to Dr. von Degen, are from E. to West, ^{there was a great sandplain east.} The sand is at surface, loose, and practically free from humus.

We returned to Soroksár,
took dinner at a restaurant,
and then went by train
to Kunszentmiklós, to see
the "sand-steppen". This is southward.

We passed through a broad,
nearly flat plain, which
is locally more or less sandy.

Nearer Budapest it is very
sandy, and there are many
vineyards. About 13 yrs. ago
the Phylloxera destroyed the
vineyards on the hills, and the
wine-growers came to these
sandy plains.

Southward there is richer
soil, and the country has been
long cultivated. It much resembles

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our Wisconsin or Iowa prairies,
even to the scattered groves and fields.
It looks much like Northern Iowa,
but there is little corn, wheat
being the chief crop, with some oats.
The wheat harvest is now well on.
This plain runs to the Danube
and the latter flows along
the Loess Bluffs which rise
to the west.

Occasionally on this plain there
is also a poorly drained tract.
Here and there sandy hummocks
also appear on the richer plain.

About half way down to Kunszent-
miklós salty spots begin to appear
in undrained places.

At the station of Kiskun-Laczháza

I took photo 28, looking E. across the cultivated plain.

The rows and groves of *Robinia pseudacacia*, scattered about over the plain, look very much like our prairie groves.

The station is some distance from the town of Kunszentmiklós, which is situated on the banks of a large salt basin (or lake) in a great, flat plain. We walked in the direction of the town. There are salt flats, surrounded by cultivated fields, and there are several windmills in sight.

We noted the following salt plants, and those marked * were collected:

Lepidium perfoliatum
" *ruderale*

Hordeum
Ononis spinosa
Artemisia
Lotus corniculatus
! *Achillea collina* Beck.
* *Plantago maritima*
* *Lotus tenuifolius* (yellow)
* *Agrostis alba*
* *Atropis limosa*
* *Tetragonolobus siliginosus* fls. yellow
Festuca perennis
* *Ononis pannonicus*
* *Festuca pseudovina* Hack.
* *Podospermum jacquiniana*
* *Scirpus maritimus* (very common in lower places)
* *Ranunculus*
* *Plantago tenuifolia* rare.
* *Trifolium fragiferum* L.

- x *Phalurus pannonicus* rare
- x *Juncus compressus*
- x *Atriplex tatarica*
- x *Erythraea vulgare*
- x *Plantago major*
- x *Lolium perenne*
- x *Matricaria chamomilla* ~~abundant~~
- x *Medicago lupulina*
- x *Lepidium crassifolium*
- Camphorosma ovata*
- x *Astragalus austriacus*

Ceratodon purpureus (moss)

Photo 28 - Saline flat, + field beyond,
~~with white dunes~~ Shows white

"blind spot" in fore. Only *Lepidium*
crassifolium and *Camphorosma*
ovata seem to be able to grow here,
and that very sparingly.

Veronica anagallis

Poa annua

Eleocharis palustris

x *Mentha pulegioides*

Potentilla anemoneifolia

(*Festuca pseudovina*)

x *Aster pannonicus*

Photo 30 - *Aster's limosa* (grass) in

tufts on sand flat. Windmills in back

x *Spergularia media*

Suaeda salsa (no fls.)

x *Centauria Reana* (on bank at edge,
not a salt plant.)

Plantago hungarica.

Photo 2 - Salt basin, looking North,
with stacks of *Scirpus maritimus*
hay (!) in background. Said to
be good fodder!

Photo 8 - Looking nearly East across
salt basin toward Kunzentwicklos.

Salsola soda

Chenopodium glaucum (Lew.)

Potentilla anserina fls.

Drypsis aculeata (juv.)

Polygonum aviculare

The surface is whitish in places from salt. At edge of large basin I was mixed in usual salt-basin slime, - seemingly dry on surface.

We returned to the station, and to Budapest.

Dr. von Degen insisted on taking my plants and having them properly dried and shipped.

He himself puts up beautiful specimens, - or has his servant do it.

During the day, ^{at times} we carried on a conversation concerning other matters than plants.

We saw Hungarian peasants with white "pajamas", called "gale".

á = Bohemian a

a = " o.

s = sh. = š

sz = s

ö = as in German.

Freemasonry is not prohibited in Hungary, but few belong.

The real Hungarians are Calvinists.

Many Slovaks and Germans are

Lutherans. Germans, Slovaks

& some Magyars are Catholics

also. The language question

causes bitter strife, - religion does not.

The Magyar speech is all in fore part of mouth, - not in throat.

Cirsium arvense is a bad pest
in Hungary.

Dr. von Degen always speaks
of "Slaves" for "Slavs".

Gobajka is a Slav dish of
honey & poppyseed, & other stuff.

Fields are worked by Hungarian
white oxen. Log houses appear.
The grainfields are not as
clean as in Bohemia and Germany,
more like U.S.

Houses are commonly scattered
on farms as in America.

Slovaks live chiefly in villages.

Dr. von Degen says there is
loess at Pomaz.

We returned at night, and

I returned to hotel after one of
the finest days in Europe.

Found Bertha & Paul at the hotel.

4 Cereve, 1914, v. sololu.

Went out a little in morning
to look about the city.

Bertha & Paul arranged to leave ^{for Vienna}
at noon, and I started out to hunt
up the Geological Institute,
Stefania st., 14. I followed
Stefania st. There are beautiful
large sycamores in park adjoining.

After some trouble I found the
Institute, and learned that the
Director, Dr. Lotz, was not in.
The assistant director

suggested *Azayhalmatta* or *Eresi*
as good localities for loess.

He called a younger man, ^{who gave me the name of} Mr.
Peter Freitz, geologist, Stefania st., 14,
^{who works in loess.} He speaks good English, and showed
the Museum, in which are many

remains of Mammoth (*Elephas*
primigenius), 2 sp. of *Rhinoceros*, etc.
In gravels they also find *Ipsos*.
He also displayed specimens of
loess, some gray and some
yellow, from Hungary, & with
it were samples manifestly
not æolian loess.

Most of the samples are yellow,
a light yellow. Some samples
of secondary loess, with gravel, etc.,
appear; others are heavy, brownish.

Also an occasional sample, as
XIV-1903V - Taplary, of gray loess.

This is only in layers, low down, -
between loess and next stratum.

Also XII - Győr.

Some samples are sandy, rougher,

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and certainly not like loess. These
are always in lowest part.

My guide said there are long
stretches of loess^(?) which are without
shells, and they contain pebbles
(small) and sand.

These loesses also contain lime
modules (some in museum), many
of them large. They look like ours.

There are also samples similar
to our heavier yellow loess.

Some of the gray loess in the
Museum has iron streaks and
tubes.

Along the Danube there is an
upper reddish loess, - I was told.

There is^a samples of gray loess
from Muzsla. He says loess is

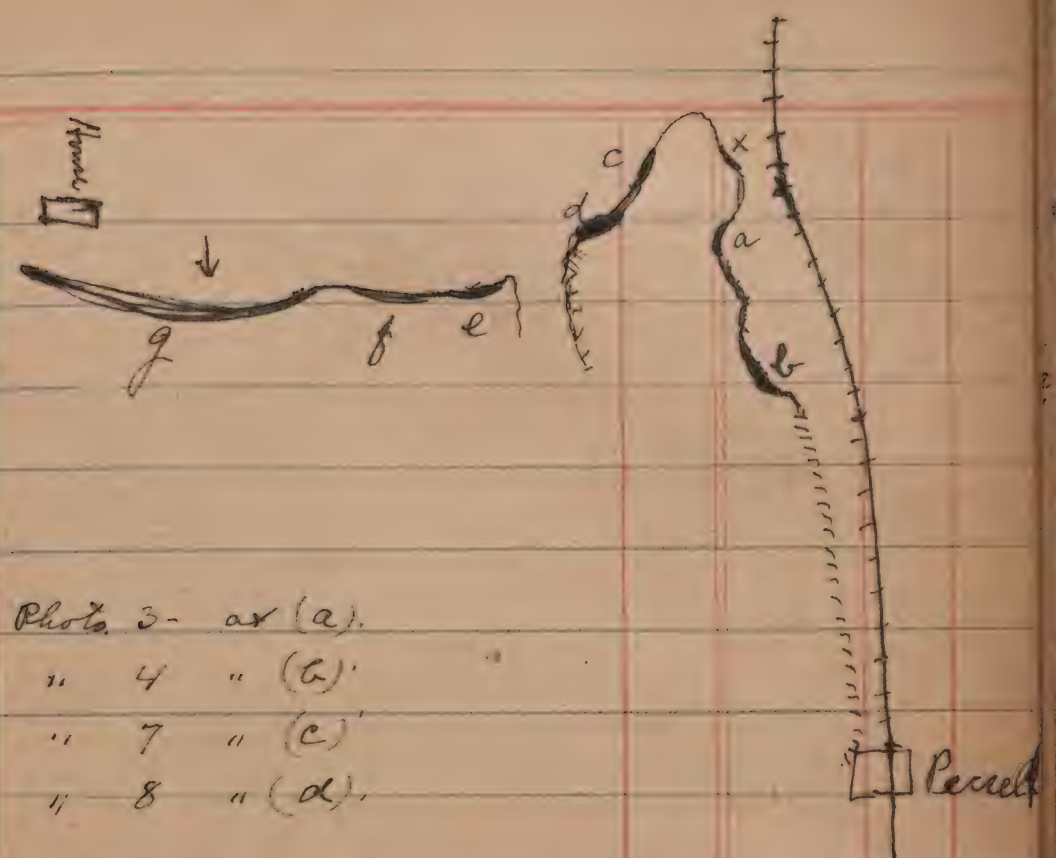
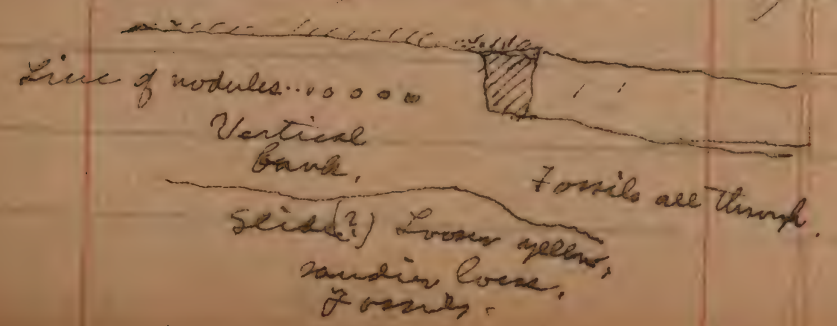
60-70 m. deep on plain.

I received some literature, with charts, and was advised to see the Coers at the brick yards at Péczel.

Went to Péczel in the afternoon.

Found the exposures just beyond Péczel, on the left (E. side) of the RR. There is here a whole series of exposures formed by excavations for the big brick yard.

Took photo 3 at a. This is at the lower end of the first exposure (nearest to station). It appears as follows:

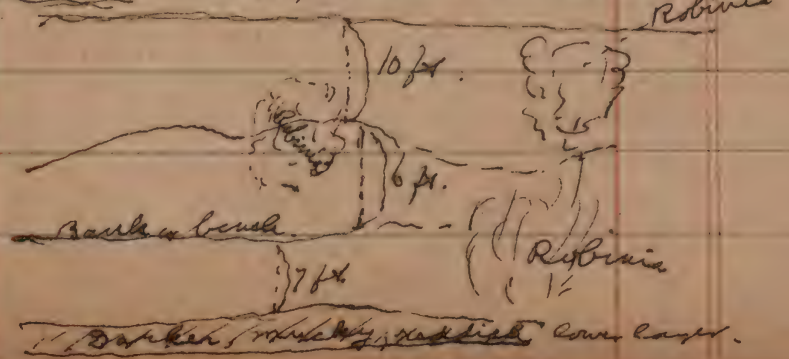


- Photo 3- at (a).
- " 4 " (b).
- " 7 " (c).
- " 8 " (d).

This part at a appears to be in part dipped (at base). The lower part seems to be stratified.

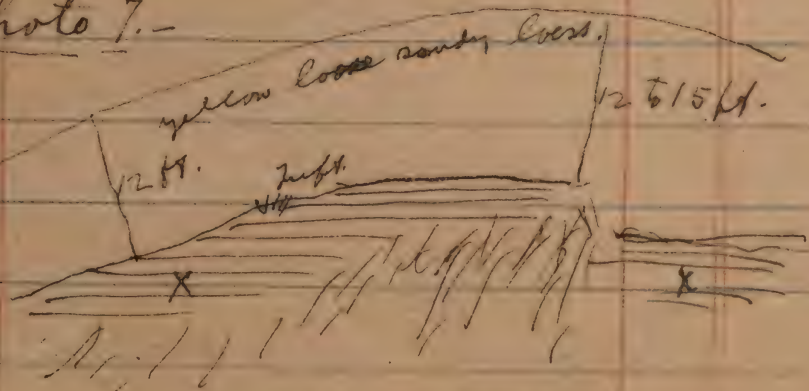
Collected fossils in upper bank, and also from lower sandier part.

Photo 4. at (b), nearer west end.



The dark part, & the oxidized reddish layer above, seem to be water formations. A few shells, mostly broken, were also found in reddish part. Many shells are broken in the loess.

Photo 7.-



x = Horizontal stratified water formation, yellow with darker bands.

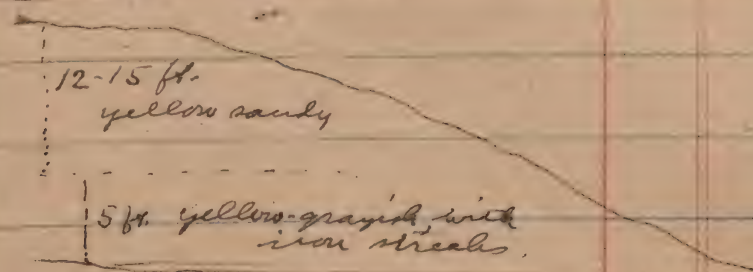
This is around town at c.

The stratified part is horizontal, & certainly shows water action.

It is in part concealed by talus, but much shows.

Upper part, loess, is yellow.

Photo 8- at (d).



stratified water deposit

That lower loess layer looks some like our older yellow loess, and comes near to some grays.

Photo 29x - at (e).

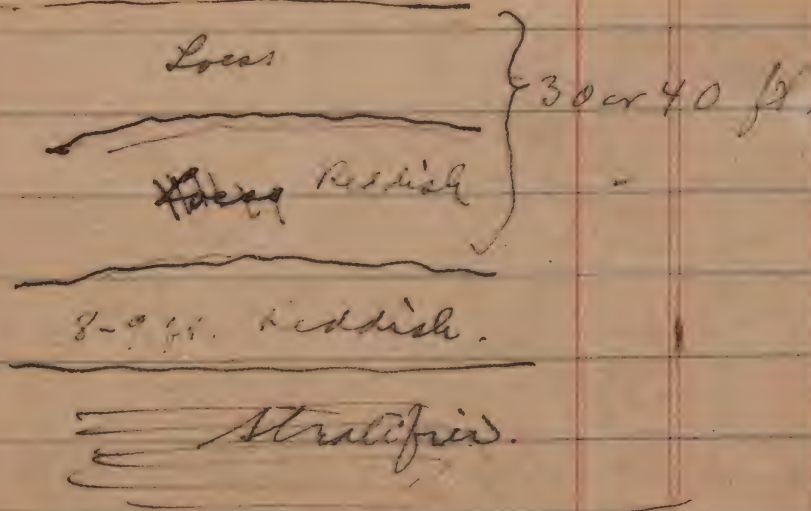
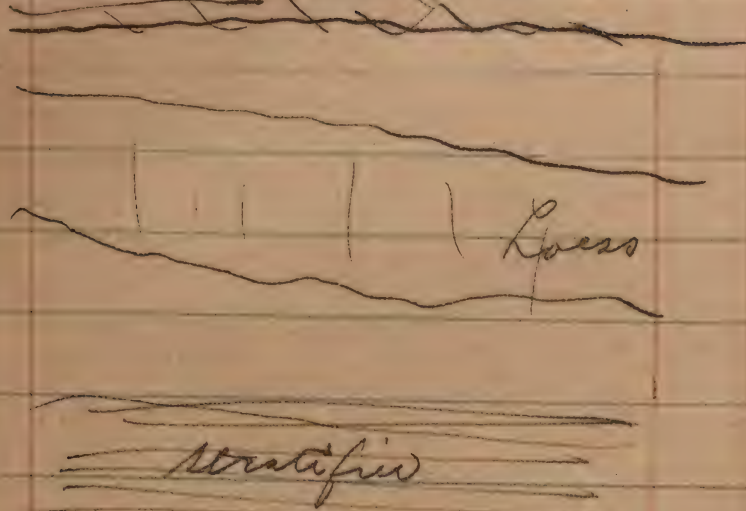


Photo 30x at (f.)

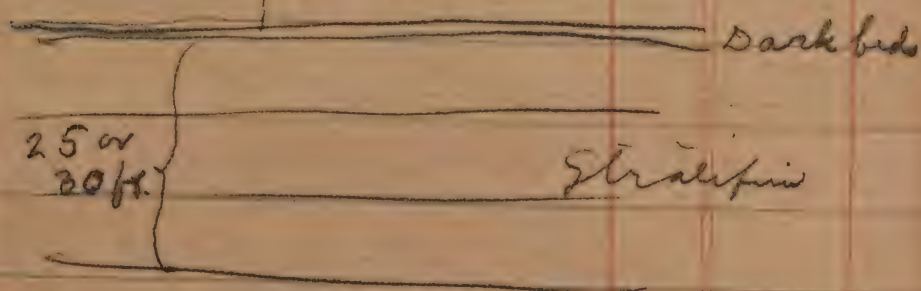


Photo

Two photos. cut g.

yellow loess.

12 to 15 ft.



The lower part of the loess⁽³⁾ is also stratified, with bluish & brownish alternating.

The stratified layers does not appear as high in (e) & (f) as in g. It is likely, however, that it simply slopes down with hill, somewhat as in section (c). It appears that the true loess is rather thin after all.

The lower layers are undoubtedly formed in water. There are water-looking layers of silt, and also sandier bands. Also strongly oxidized bands. In the part at (g), I found only a few fragments of shells.

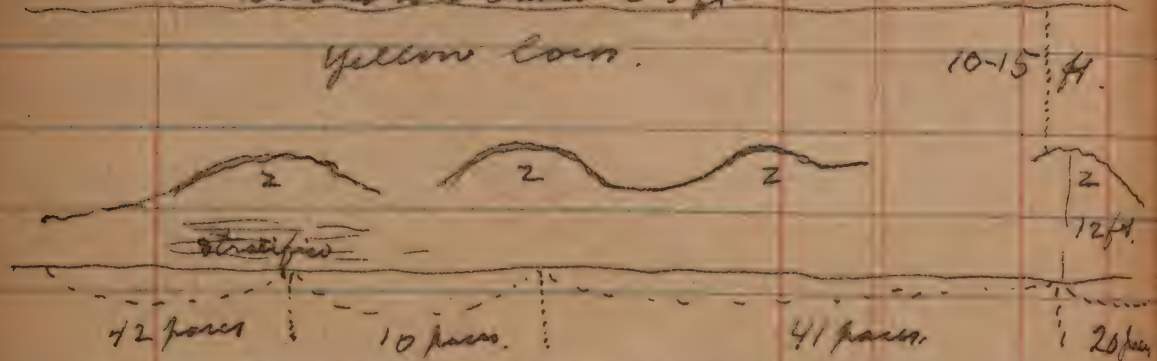
A rainstorm came up and I was compelled to give up, without being through. On return I picked up fossils in exposure marked x - yellow & gray loess. Returned to Mudaket at night.

July 5, 1914 Sunday.

I concluded to remain, and return to Pögel. Started at 5:40 am. It was somewhat cloudy, but clouds were torn.

First stopped at cut (b)
Darker red sand - 2-3 ft.

Yellow loess.



The stuff at (b) is dark red and has appearance of some of our clayey ferretts.

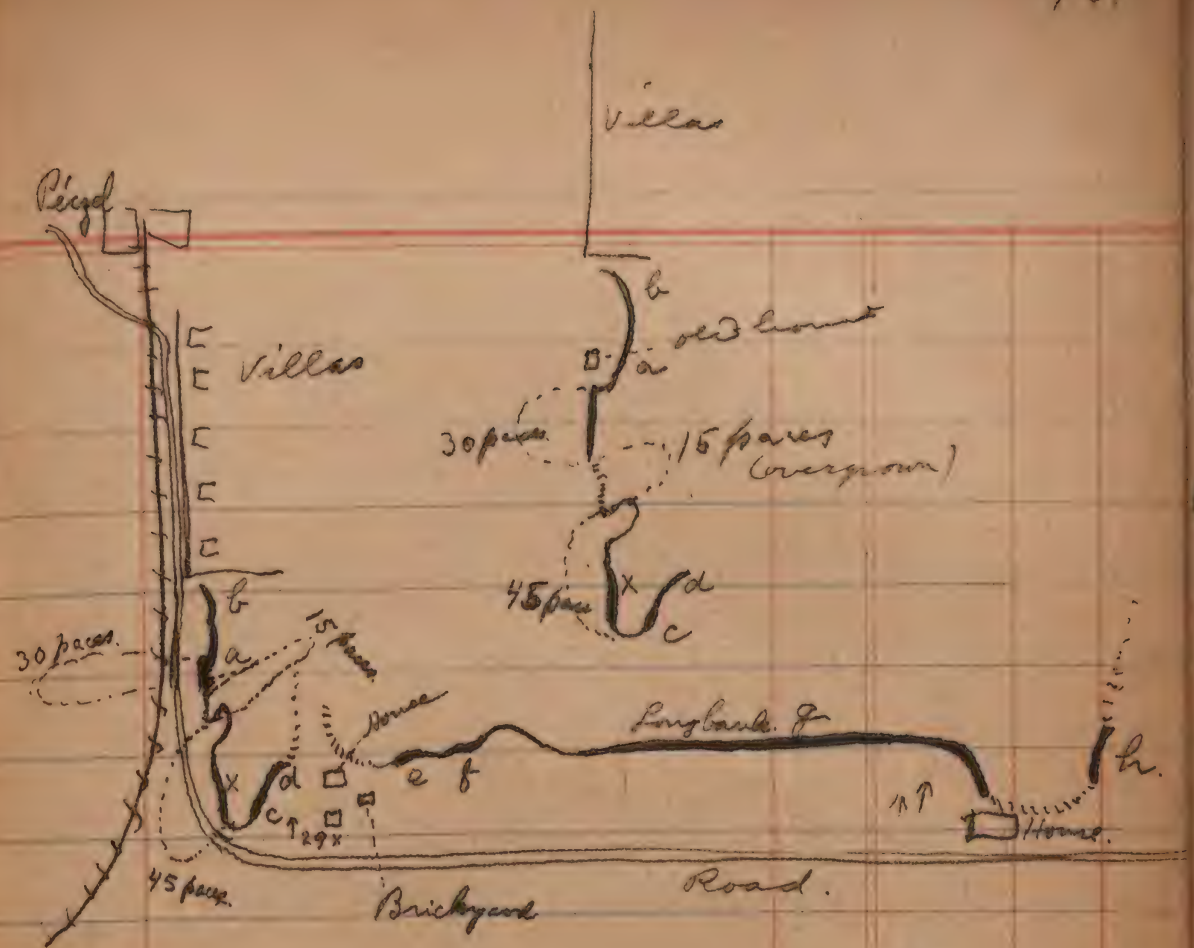
At cut (a) section in two views appears as:
Side view

Yellow Loess.

Yellow loess.

Sandy yellow loess

Sandy yellow - this may be side slump, or accumulation.



Worked at section x. Here there is a bank of loess.
Side view.

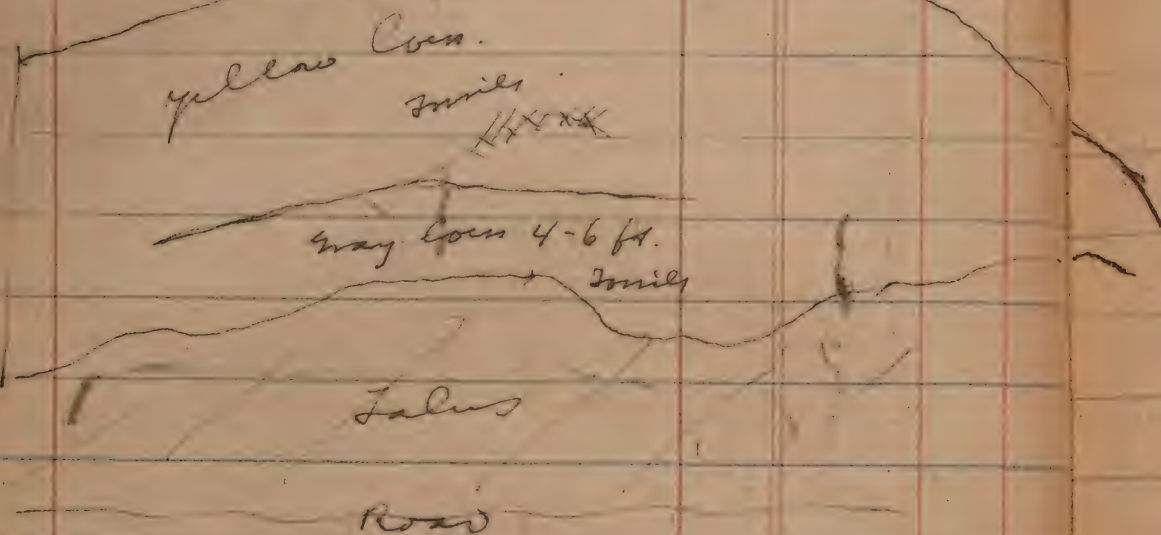
Loess. The lower 4 or 5 ft. gray.

Took samples yesterday. Contains fossils, & rusty root lines.

6 ft. Road Talus

The higher part of the bank is nearer center. Fossils & gray loess show best at east end.

East end of cut (X):

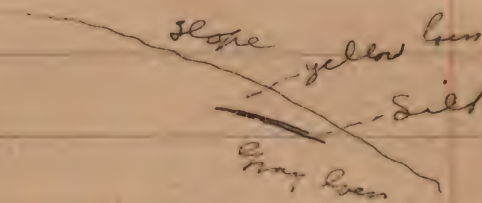


The gray shades into the yellow, but change takes place in a few inches. Collected fossils.

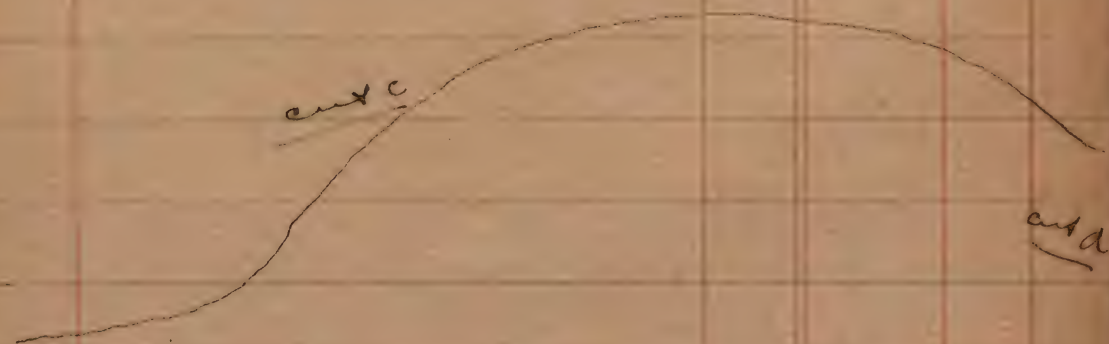
The yellow loess is sandier. It shows usual loess cleavage. The gray is harder and here does not show cleavage in dry exposed parts.

At the east end of (X) there seems to be a little silt on slope between yellow and gray loesses.

about 10 ft. above the flat. It is thin, and runs out above (3).



I went on to cut (C) where I spent much time in picking up shells. They are chiefly from a sandy pocket or layer, shown in the figure.



Sand pocket with many shells.

Silty loess, alternating with shells.

Collected shells from both these spots. They are in the lower bank to left.

The fossils are thrown together, as where drifted.

The real loess, yellow (upper part) is sandier, and has few fossils.

As a matter of fact the change upward is not unlike that which we see along the Missouri, - but of course there is no stratified layer below in our Missouri deposits.

Took photos as follows:

Photo 29x - looking north at (d). The hills rise much above the level, and in all probability the loess runs up in blanket fashion.

Photo 30x - Looking west at (c) (22-1/2 ft)



Photo 5 (same) 32-1/2.

A exposure of Tuff:

Photo 6 - 22-1/2 ft

Photo 1 - 32-1/2-1/2 ft

Here the lower, stratified layers rise higher (will cut back farther?), and show horizontal position beautifully. This is near the house at end of long bank.

I found some shells (mostly broken) also in the silty, darker layers of this exposure. They are scattered, few, and all broken, either by rough handling when laid down, or by the subsequent cracking of the material, which becomes hard, and checks, on exposure to drying.

Exposure (b) shows stratification of silt and loamy stuff below, and yellow loess above, as in breaking sections.

I found a few shells, mostly
broken, and chiefly in the wild bands.
Photo 2 - old fashioned well, beyond
cut (L).

I returned to Pécel, and ^{at 11:34} to Budapest,
reaching latter at 12:10 PM.

I then took a train at 2:05 PM for
Vienna.

At 5:40 PM, we passed fine fields
of wheat on flat plain. The harvest
is on, and the wheat sheaves are
piled up in curious cross-shaped shocks.
There are white washed huts & thatched
roofs in village just W. of this great
field. Our first stop after
passing these great fields was
at Bruck-Királyhidak. It is
the first station west of the village

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which is west of the great fields.
Here we begin to see the "roster-beatles"
of the police.

The inscriptions in cars are:

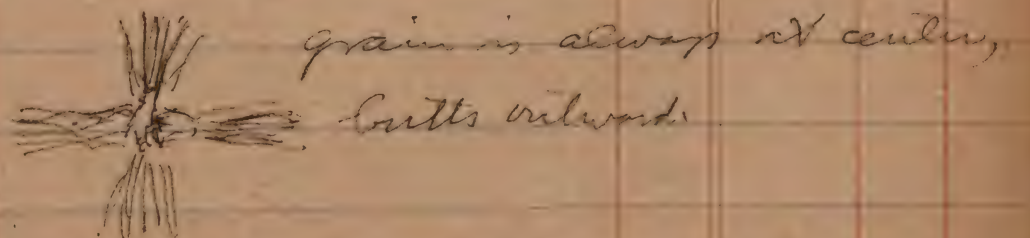
"Opasno van se vagnuti."

"Nicht hinausbeugen."

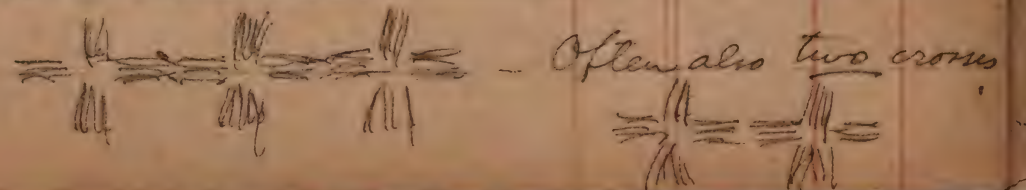
"E pericoloso sporgerci."

The name of Bucharest is pronounced
"Buharest", with a slight softening
of the k.

At the first station W. of Bruck
I noted the shocks piled up so:



In some cases there were even
three on a row:



As far as I saw, all the harvesting was done with a cradle. Saw threshing machine at one place. (Dr. von Degen told me that they could not use agricultural machinery because they had no one to repair it.)

There are some very large continuous fields.

There are alternating long strips of corn, oats & wheat, - 4-10 rows of sheaves to a strip.

Looks well everywhere as far as yield goes.

In the Austrian part there are no houses on the farms, as in Hungary.

We passed a great cemetery on N. side at 6:33 PM, - with large church. Reached Vienna at ~~6:40~~ 6:40 PM., & at once took car for Pelikangasse

July 6, 1914 Monday.

Visited with Paul & Bertha until 10:30 AM., when I started for Spitz to meet Dr. Bayer.

The day is fine and clear.

Heligenstadt, the 1st station out, shows loess banks, - seem to be large.

At Kritzendorf there are some banks in side-hill gulleys.

The water of the Danube is yellowish, with a bluish cast.

Flags, red above, white below, appear along the river.

Loess banks appear at edge of plateau at Königsbrunn; Unterstockstall.

The lower part appears stratified, as at Pécel.

These ^{latter} banks are on the right of the R.R. going out.

The next stop is at Kirchberg, where
Loess is about same. The banks are N. of RR.
The Viennese speak a broad dialect,
Sogst, Elus.

There are also low banks at
Hadersdorf, - good. The hills along
here are all terraced and loess,
exposed in vertical cuts, stand well.

There are some terraces at Gadersdorf.
At Rohrensdorf it is finer, and the
terraces are neater. They run
all along the bluffs here. In places
rock ledges project out above the
loess terraces.

The hills towards Krems are lower
and farther back, but still terraced.
The terraces evidently stand well.
The immediate vicinity of Krems is
not so good.

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Beyond Krems the terraces are
walled with rock, the slopes being
rocky. Grapes are raised everywhere
on these terraces.

Beyond Unterloiben there are ruins
of an old castle and walls on point of rock.
It is said to be Richard Coeur de Lion's
castle. It is just at Durnstein-
Oberloiben.

The part of the river above Krems
is narrow, and the country is rough
and picturesque. Below Krems the
valley is much broader.

Passed through tunnel just beyond
Krems, and then farther on,
This picturesque region is ^{called} the Wachau.
I met Dr. Bayer - the English-speaking
consul at Spitz, and had a chat with

them. They informed me that
Dr. Wolff & Meupel were coming
to see Bayen's sections about the
15th of August.

Left at 3:14 P.M. for Krems, where
I changed to a Vienna train. A slow,
low, train. On way took photos:

Photo 23x - Hills across the Danube, heavily
timbered with conifers, opposite
Weissenkirchen to Wachau.

At Stein-Matern there is a
large castle across the Danube,
somewhat distant. Photo 24x spoiled.

Photo 8 - Terraced hill with grapes at
Stein-Matern.

Photo 7 - Terraced loess hills at
Rohrendorf.

A better station for loess is Jedersdorf.
It shows terraces best.

We crossed the Danube near Tulln.
The water is yellowish, and rolls
like that of the Missouri.

At Greifenstein there is some
loess up on rocky ledges.

Below that it seems to be thin
all the way down the slopes.

There is also loess at Höflein a.d.
Donau.

At Kritzendorf there are rock
ledges with loess³! Not very good!
Filted rocks appear in ledges
in bluffs below this point.

The best loess banks seem to be at
Heiligenstadt.

In the evening Dr. Shoham
called and we spent a good natured,
chatty evening.

July 7, 1914 Tuesday

We made preparations for the final going, and left at 9⁰⁰ AM for Plzeň. The train was crowded, so we secured a 2nd class place by tipping the conductor. We had a comfortable ride all the way, but had to repeat tip (to another conductor) beyond Gmunt (= Gmünd). ^{We caught sight of Sumava} from near Borovany.

At Borovany there is a "hostinec" near the track, named "U Jan a Zizky z Trocnova".

Trocnov is west of the track. The country here is rolling, with much timber and many fish ponds.

Both indicate poor soil and the holding of large areas by a

few individuals.

From near Budejovice we could see Sumava, forested, ^{rounded} mountains, to the southwest.

Budejovice shows signs of much industrial enterprise.

Beyond Budejovice there is more cultivated land, but also many fish ponds.

The country from Hluboká beyond Nakří-Ketolice becomes flatter, and nearly all of it is cultivated.

A good view of Sumava is obtained from Vodňany. At Protivín there was much washing out on the grass. The women wash in the stream. Towards Ražice there is a rolling plain.

Beyond this to the southwest
the wooded low mountains
come close up to R.R.

At Strakonice there is an old
church west of track. This
is quite a town.

Saw seeders and harrows
used in fields along the way.

There are wooded hills to
west all along to Horažďovice.
There is a fine view of
Šumava to the southwest
beyond Horažďovice.

At Nepounek there is a
castle on a wooded knob.

At Stáhlava, to the west,
there are ruins of the castle
Lopata on a wooded hill.

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We reached Plzeň at _____, and
took a streetcar for the Hotel Subota,
where we put up.

After locating, we walked out
and took some photos.

Photo 30x - Radnice (train) & Plzeň

Photo 27 - Kostel Sv. Mikuláše (spoiled)

Photo 5 - Dog team and driver. These
dogs cost him 400 K.

Called on Jakub Burian, retired
policeman, now serving in city
bathhouse. He is 75 yrs. old (July 8th).
He is a cousin of uncles Jos. & John
Černý. Černý was from Chrast,
no. 7. Jos. Kovalinka was from Planá.
Mr. Burian is not quite sure
whether father Kovalinka came
from Planá near Plas, or from

slavý. He said the Chrast
parsonage is at Dejvina, some
distance from Chrast. There is
a church there, - the church of
St. Simon, where the Kovalinkas
and Charvats were married.

Another cousin of his is Mrs.
Salandr, in Solná ulice.
Její nejstarší dcera je p.
Schambertová, na Petákově
náměstí, č. 20. Nemá však
myní doma.

Její sestra je p. Bollmannová
u č. 255 Solné ulice.

Grandfather Černý was a brother
of Mr. Burian's mother, Dorothy.

Address: Pan Jakub Burian
strážník ve výslužbě
Zelenářská ulice č. 4,
Plzeň.

We called on the Burians here
in the evening, and found them
living very simply. His wife is
not strong-looking, and they are
evidently not in very good
circumstances.

He was a soldier in the Austro-
Italian and Austro Prussian wars,
and served as a policeman
for many years. He now gets
a small pension.

A married daughter lives
in the same house. She has two
boys.

Mr. Burian reminds me of
Uncle Joe Černý.

We went to the hotel and I
studied routes,
wrote, and then rested.
An original Plzeň institution is the "Pambalatorium",
a saloon!

July 8, 1914 - Wednesday.

In the morning we started out for Dnesice to see Paul's uncle.

On the way from the station, Dnesice - Gzov, to Dnesice I took photos in a large Scotch Pine forest.

Photo 5 - (Vienna plate) The grove, at a distance looking W. The trees on S. side are lower, - like my home city maples.

Photo 6 (Seas plate) Same grove, nearer view.

Photo 3 - Inner part of grove. The trees are 3-6 ft. apart. The black rings seem to be for purpose of keeping off caterpillars, etc.

Photo 4 - Václav Hanzlík's (Paul's uncle's) house in Dnesice.

Photo 1 - Street in Dnesice, with uncle's home first at end.

We had lunch at uncle Václav's house (he is married a second time) and then started for Krasava in a drizzling rain.

Uncle Václav works in the coal mines, a little west of Dnesice, in the forest covered mountains. From Dnesice a broad valley or basin extends southeast. It is a beautiful region with every bit of it (practically) under cultivation. Václav Hanzlík gets 32 K. for two weeks work, - yet he is educating a son by the second wife.

We started to walk to Krasava, but beyond the pine forest the rain was heavier, and we were glad to meet the coachman of

The local dignitary who rents the stálek² or panský. He was a Pole, and accept a fee gladly. He drove us, in the "panský" carriage to Krasavce by way of Dolný Lhánice. It rained all the way.

I took photos of house Paul's father was born in, - no²⁵.

Photo 2 - } Different views of same.

Photo 7 - }

It rained, and rained and rained.

We were driven to the RSR station ^{from 2:15 until 5:12 PM.} where I waited for a train, and Bertha & Paul went onto Gneice to see uncle. I remained about two hours in the "hostinec", & there met an old German who spoke fair

Bohemian - an interesting character. His notice ^{was that Americans are chiefly concerned in getting girls for immoral purposes} Resched Pilsen at 5:48 PM, and remained in hotel. Paul & Bertha came in later. I went to Wollner's, and to Burian's. (Reverse order.)

July 9, 1914 Thursday.

In the morning Paul's relatives called on us at the hotel. Hájny Schneberger a zena (teta Paul), p. Josefina (Fr. v. v. v.) Hájnyšková, syn Václav Hájnyška po bratři zene (policista v Olzvi) a syn po druhé, student.

We visited with them awhile, and ^{we called on August} then, ^{with Burian} "Gamberk", who is not in good health.

We then went to Wollner's, and Mrs. Wollner took us to the famous "Městanský" brewery. The brewery is an extensive property, but some of the methods look primitive. Their beer "Urquell" is advertised all over Europe. Mrs. Wollner is a share holder. It seems that there were about 65 properties with the brewing right

which were consolidated in the company.
The company has since purchased some
of the properties and thus acquired
the rights. This still leaves about
50 rights held by private individuals.

In the afternoon we had another
visit from Paul's relatives, and
later we visited Burians, and
received pictures.

The day was disagreeable, and
mostly rainy.

In the evening we called on the
Wollner's again, and had a
pleasant visit and big supper.

Mr. Wollner is a book-printer, & his
son Emil is secretary of the
Dobryaner Kaolin & Chamottewerke Aktiengesellschaft,
Dobruška Kaolinová a . . . Akciová společnost

This concern is new, & is developing

a fine business with Kaolin
products from the beds at Dobruška.
Met three daughters of Mrs. Wollner,
one married, and two at home. Both
somewhat deaf, like the father.

Mrs. Wollner is a very jolly
woman who reminds one of some of
the Charvats.

Her son is a keen, bright & young
business man, very up to date.

He wants me to come back and see
the factory. They manufacture
sanitary closets, bathtubs, etc.

In a chat with Burian I learned that
Jos. Kile's mother was a sister of Burian's
mother. He said that Mary was
born in the old Černý house, no 7, at Chrst.

Jos. Kile and Mrs. Sedivce were
brother and sister. Oj. Salandrová and
dva dcer, Oj. Rebasová, a pl.
Je vdova. Hnutí jsem v sídlně here.

July 10, 1914 Friday

Could not leave on early train
because waiter had put my fountain pen
away and I could not get it until
late in the morning.

We left for Chrast at 10.²¹ AM.
Chrast is somewhat old-fashioned,
fairly clean, and not so high-priced
in some things as Prague. There is the
usual slow, comfortable way of progressing.
(When we came in ^{day before} yesterday, and started off
with our baggage, one of the draymen made
a vulgar remark (o polibeni pr.
It seems that such "self-help" attracts
attention everywhere, both in Austria
and Germany. A man may be almost
strapped, and he may be a big strong fellow,
but he must not carry his baggage -
he must stand empty-handed with

a "diener" trotting along with his baggage.
The turned out quite well - bright
most of the day.

The town of Chrast has had something
of an industrial boom, but the old town
still straggles along the slope.

On a narrow street leading down the
hill from the "main" street, we found
the old Černý house, no. 7. A
widow, Mrs. Suchý, (who was an Jilek)
now lives there with a daughter.

Mrs. Suchý is not well. She is a widow.
She says that the house is about
the same as of old, and that the
ornamented door is the old door, - probably
made by grandfather Černý.
They keep hay in the garret.
The barn is not the original.

Photos 7+8 - House no. 7.

Photo 29x - The door and front
of cottage.

Photo 30x - Looking up the road (or
street) west ^{past} the house no. 7. - The
house is on the N. side. Bet. Paulavice
and Mrs. Suchy and daughter.

The house next east was Kili's
(Souburik's) old house.

Photo 3 - Souburik's house.

Visited the Ule's, and found
Mrs. Dvork of Cedar Rapids, who was
a Miss Ule) with her little daughter.
This Ule is a cousin of George Ule.

We walked to the village Dejšina,
where the church and parsonage
are located. We called on the
priest (Gardner), Rev.

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who hunted up the family record.
The priest's room is tumbled around,
dishes, papers, statuettes, etc. all
mixed up, and the dogs were sleeping
on the records. The records are
kept partly on open shelves, and
partly tumbled about. There
are 3 dogs and 2 girls (Puchaslov)
here.

The parsonage was built in 1352.
The church earlier.

Secured the following ^{marriage} records:
"Josef Kouvalinka, tovaryš
sebrávník, v Chrastě, syn
Františka Kouvalinky, krejčího
v Hřesohlavy, č. 14, a Barbory
rozené Hájek, z Radnic.
Berný, Anna, - dcera Jana

Cernyho, mistra sekýrnického v
Chrastu, a Rosalie, rozené
Brožík, z Nové Huti.

Svědci: 31 letu, 1853. V Dejvicích.

Karel Jiráček, kaplan.

Svědkové: Čechura, Dominik, mlýnský.

Jakub Suchý, mistr sekýrnický
v Chrastu.

Jos. Kovalinka, 30 r. star.

Anna Černá, 21 r.

Grandfather Jan Černý was a
son of the deceased František
Černý of Chrast, no. 7, and
Alžběta, born Sourek of Chrast.

Grandmother Černý was Rosalie,
daughter of Sebastian Brožík,
chalupník in Nové Huti (Nové Hutě)
and Marie, born Jíka, from

(Anna)
Hrádek, no. 18. She was born
August 9, 1832.

Jos. Kovalinka, narozen v
Hřesohlavcích, ^{č. 30} 21 pros., 1821,

Otec Fr. Kovalinka, krejčí, a
matka Barbora, rozena Hájek,
dcera Matyáše Hájka, měšťana
v Radvicích.

Křten ten samý den v
Hřesohlavcích. P.P. Farář

Adolf Škrivánek v Dejvicích.

Went out to look at church and
take photos.

Photo 27 - Looking N.E. at Church.

"Kostel Sv. Trojice a Lv.

Simona a Judy" in Dejvice.

Photo 28 - Interior of church, - old altar.

The church was "shlemt a obnoven"
(Counted 500)

in 1696. Rebuilt in 1851.

The altar goes back to 1696.

Photo 4 - Goose pond in Dejšina.

Photo 1 - Looking S. across Dejšina.

Photo 2 - Looking N. across Chrást.

Returned to Chrást. The country is quite rolling, but there is a far outlook and I could count a number of villages.

Walked down the old street to no. 7, and then to lower (Jilech) mill.

First, however, took a photo of house in which Geo. Ulič was born.

Photo 23x - 13 house is one in which

Geo. Ulič was born. Old Václav Ulič, an old woman with "nise",
& Mrs. Dvořák^(Ulič) are in.

Photo 5. Jilech mill and hills back of it.

Photo 24x - Ulič's house. Mr. & Mrs. Ulič, and son, and daughter, and Mrs. Dvořák.

Photo 6 - Looking down the race, - at the old mill.

From the Jilech mill I hurried to Ulič's, took Photo 24x, and then hurried to old mill and took photo 6.

Returned to Ulič's, took lunch, and left for Prague at ~~10~~ 7 P.M.

We reached Prague at 10 P.M., and went directly to no. 14 Trojická ulice, and retired.

July 11, 1914 Saturday.

I first walked out ~~to~~ ^{to} Smíchov.
After breakfast we went to the
Botanical Building, and met
Dr. Peklo, who went out with Paul.

I got my mail, visited a while,
and went back to room with
^{walked to Smíchov.}

Bertha. We then started for
the Olšany (cemetery), and
spent the afternoon in finding
and photographing the monuments
of great Bohemians. I secured a printed
Photographed and noted the following, ^{guide}

Photo 5 - Josef Jungmann.

(P. 18 of guide, č. 28, Kr. III, odd. 8.

Starý bronzový pomník. Na něm, na přední:

Zde při kostelě syna a dcer
odpočívá dne 16 července 1773 narozený
a dne 14 listopadu 1847 v Páru zemřelý

Josef Jungmann
(ostatně následuje na
druhé straně) →

Rytlí Rádu Leopoldova, Doktor filo-
sofie. Děkan a Rektor university
Pražské. Prefekt akademického gymnasia.
Člen Národního Museum, a
mnohé společnosti české jakož i jiných
mnohých a společností ve vlasti
i v cizině atd. atd., za oplakávaní
opuštěnou cholí a dvěma dcerami
Kad. mnohým chladnou zůstavil. Tvým lká
ti pohřben!

Kad. ni chot' i dcer slzu roui v
želu svém.

Jam k vysvěcení oko touhy pláče
obraceno k vůli.

Ten jediný od nich k Božstwu
mluví dohovor!

Na levé straně jest nápis
podobný na následující straně:

Josef Jungmann
Auskultant při zemském Právní
soudu
narozen dne 13 srpna 1801
zemřel dne 27 prosince 1833

Na pravé straně:

Johanna Jungmannová
narozena dne 14 dubna 1803
zemřela dne 16 prosince 1839.

Vedle vpravo stojí pomník
Jungmannův a Muzilev.

Photo 6 -

Ladislav J.
Celakovský
Ph.D. Prof. Botaniky
na č. universitě v Praze

18²⁹/_{XI} 34 - 19²⁴/_{XI} 02

LOVISA Celakovská

Roz. Knafova, 18¹³/_{VIII} 37 - 19¹⁵/_{VI} 04
comes on left - grapes(?) on right over
his bas-relief.

Photo 4 - Bas-relief and sandstone monument.

Karel Havlíček
nar. v Borovci 1821
zemř. v Praze 1856.



Tablet in back wall, with
this inscription:

Marie Havlíčková
dcera Frant. Havlíčka
úředníka ziverního islavu
Zemřela v Praze dne 20 května 1867
v 16 roku věku svého.

Photo 29 (pov.).

Na černém mramoru u hrobu muže:

Karolína
světla

(Johanna Muzáková)

roz.
Rottová
spisovatelka
* 24¹/₂ 1830 † 7/9 1899.

Pomník mužův u hlavy je větší:

Petr

Mužák

c. k. profesor
naroděn

dne 10 března r. 1821

ve Světlé pod Ještědem
dne 8 února r. 1892.

zde prachin
nejvěrnější
srace české.

Photo 30x. Karel Jonáš.

Pomník je z černého mramoru,

nahoře orel s praporem.

Na hornější části

A R Ω

Bas
relief

Karel

Jonáš

Prův. Čech Koment. Společ.
Státní Severoamerický
v Praze

*18³⁰/₁₀ 40 + 18¹⁵/₁ 96

(Podslavce)

Mám přání jediné: Byt' po-
chován v té draké zemi české,
po níž tak horoucně jsem toužil,
a již jsem vše obětoval.

V Krefeldu dne 30 číjna 1895

Photo 1- J. J. Kolár.

A bronze bust on black pedestal

Josef Jirí
Kolár

9 února. 1812

+ 31 ledna, 1896

There is a large cross on the slab covering
the grave.

(V od. 7, V je pomník z černého mramoru,
s bas. reliéfem: -

Ludivěk Šimek
sochař

1837 + 1886

Emilie Šimková 1835 + 1906

R. I. P.

Poblíž jest hrob Jos. Manese, - pomník
je z sedivého mramoru a nese kovový
bas relief, a následující nápis:

Josef Maues

1820 + 1871

Guido Maues

1829 + 1880

Amalie Maues

1817 + 1883.

Nearby is a marble tablet with:

Petr

Maixner

akademický malíř

narozen 13 března 1831

zemřel 22 října, 1884

Photo 2 (not good) Týrš & Fügner.

A tall monument of gray stone (marble?),
with plates of reddish granite on
which inscriptions are found.

A double bas-relief in bronze is on
upper part, and a falcon on top.

On face fronting the camera:

Jindřich

Fügner

1822 - 1865

Miroslav

Týrš

1832 - 1884

On left side:

Katěrina

Fügnerová

mar. 14 čerence 1834

zemř. 29 srpna 1906

Photo 27-V-11 - Erben.

Black marble monument:

Karel Jaromír

Erben

7/11 1811 + 2/11 1870

PH D². Antonín

Rezek

J. V. Skut. Tajný rada a csk. ministr

* 13/1 1853 + 4/2 1909.

Dolejší pak stojí:

Barbora Erbenová

rodem Mečířová

+ 20/8 1857.

Ladislava Erbenová

+ 23/9 1892

Žofie Erbenová

rodem Mastná

+ 23/10 1905.

Photo 28- V-13. Sofia Podlipská

Black marble monument. Above:
Dovedne krásně stárnout a klidně umírat,
aby naše děti dovedly slechetně žítí.

Sofia
Podlipská
vdova po doktore lékařství
a spisovatelka

Dr. Prokop
Podlipský
advokát

* 9/8 1859 + 4/4 1900.

Photo 7. Julius Grégr

Upper part of monument gray, the
middle red granite, the lower part
dark marble. A bust above.

M. Dr. Jul. Grégr
majitel a vydávatel Nár. Listů

Zemský poslanec
Mar. 19 pros. 1831 zemř. 4 říj. 1896.

Underneath, on small plates: To left:

Hrob ženy převyšující
matky vzorne,

Anna Grégrova
roz. Hulešová

+ 6 čer. 1876 v. 33 r. věku svého.

On similar tablet to right:

Růžena Grégrova
roz. Nobachova

Spolumajitelka a vydávatelka
Národních listů.

r. 23 srpna 1858 + 24 srpna 1900

Mst. Kordíček + 18¹⁹/₂ 85

Mst. Rutánek + 18²²/₄ 85

Mst. Růžena + 18²³/₄ 96

The figure of a woman has a drawn
sword, and at her feet are shackles
on chain.

Photo 8. Karel Sladkovský

A gray stone, with bas relief, a
woman with scroll and large pen.

Inscription above only:

Karel Sladkovský.

It rained in the afternoon a
little, and was threatening.

Saw Mr. Mrázek, & paid him 20.⁰⁰ K.

We took supper at Městská Pekařna, and
went home.

July 12, 1914, Sunday.

I visited Dr. Domin in the forenoon, and discussed my return and the question of securing the honorary Ph.D. He says the matter will be taken up in the fall and will go through.

At 11 o'clock we went to Vysehrad, visited the cemetery, the walls, etc., and then took dinner at Glatka Lusa.

We then walked to the Staroměstské náměstí, visited the old university, Klementinum, the Karel's Bridge, and then we went up to the top of Velkopřevrsk, went up into the Lookout tower, visited the Prague-Guelphs Castle panorama, and returned the Botanical Institute where we went to the Měšťanská Pánská where we spent the evening with the Domin and Miss Sollová.

I took a series of photos for which see list at back of book for this date.

July 13, 1914 Monday.

We left at 7.26 AM. for Karlín Týn. Took photo 5.

Went up into the castle. By a special fee we were able to get a guide for ourselves. Many groups of children were visiting the castle today.

The stone balls were thrown in by it — in 1422, and the iron balls by the Swedes in 1620.

Took interior views of chapels, photos 7 & 8.

On the return I photographed the Golden Stair at the bridge, photos 3 & 4.

We returned to Prague, and after taking dinner at — we went shopping.

Bought garnet pins, etc.

In the evening we had a picnic supper with the Domin in the Botanical Garden. The Dancos also came, somewhat later. We had to tear ourselves away about 11.

July 14, 1914 - Tuesday

We left for eastern Bohemia at 6.³⁵ AM.
Paul & Bertha stopped at Pardubice,
and I went on to Světlava and Borová.
The day is fine.

At Pardubice, on the north side, I
could see Kunětická hora, rising
out of plain.

The whole country traversed is
comparatively flat, and nearly all
under cultivation. It is harvest time
and quite a bit of machinery is
in use.

Along the Labe swamp and "Lysáky"
appear, much as in part which we
visited.

At Chocín the country begins to be
a little rougher, or rather simply more
rolling, and at once more forests appear.

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This already begins at the second
station west of Chocín, and the
farther we go the more woods appear,
especially on the north side.

Just at edge of town east of Chocín there
are some rocky ledges, and beyond
these quarries appear. The quarries are fine.

The country east grows quite rough.

Flowers appear in windows and on shelves
everywhere along the line.

There are many rocky ledges.

Beyond Brandýs nad Orlicí it is quite
rough, with steep wooded slopes. The forest
is mostly spruce, and some deciduous trees

appear. At Ústí nad Orlicí there
are rocky bluffs and wooded hills. Then,
beyond town to north it is less rough and
more cultivated.

Ceská Třebová is quite a town, in country less rough. There are some industries, as a cloth.

Svitava is in Moravia. Its altitude ^(another later note says 448.022) above the sea, at R.R. station, is 386,723 ^{on road to Policka,} meters. Westward, there is a nice territory,

well-cultivated, not so rough, with less woods. Then it becomes somewhat rougher again, then less rough, and so varies. There is much Scotch Pine here.

The country from Svítava to Policka is gently rolling on the whole, with some rougher parts.

The first part, to Horní Bězdov, is German, and the notices, etc., are wholly German, or German stands first. The conductor calls German name of station first. At Květiná also German first.

At Policka everything is Bohemian. "Policka" only appears at station.

I started out from Borová, out of Policka, a foot, following the road which winds through the long line of villages, which is almost continuous from Borová, for a distance of "5 hours". The house string along, and ^{sign} boards announce the limits of the villages, otherwise they are continuous, including and going beyond Policka.

At Odřís, just below Borová, I saw the "hostinec" ^{a sign} of Edvard Filipi (an older sign reads "Filippi"). I stopped and found that his son is in Cedar Rapids, in the meat business, etc. Took photo 3.

I made inquiries in the lower end of Borová, at "hostinec", and from laborer, and

is said to have been built
in 1009.

The Protestants used to bury their
dead at night in the forest.

One of the Kossuths is said to have
been pastor of this Protestant church.

I left Borova at 5.06 PM. The
country around Borova is rolling,
but not rough, and mostly under cultivation.
The line of villages and the R.R.
are nearly parallel to Policka.

This entire region is beautiful,
rich and fertile. There is much
stock.

On the train were traders who
were going out with a number of
large baskets to buy up fruit
and vegetables.

At Svitava I saw two women with
flat packs on their backs, - in a sheet
which passed over the shoulders and
was tied under the chin, on the chest.
I went to Kisti and Orlici and
put up at the Hotel Friml,
where I had supper and room 2.

The region about Kisti is rough,
the town lying in a valley
bordered by high hills with steep,
mostly heavily wooded slopes.
There are also rocky ledges here.
The location is picturesque,
and the place seems to be
quite a summer resort.

The place at which I am stopping
is evidently thoroughly Bohemian,
judging by papers, visitors & patrons, etc.

July 15. Wednesday 1914

Arose at 5:15 AM. and wrote.
After breakfast I went to the
station where I was to meet
Paul and Bertha.

The morning is bright, but here
in the valley hazy.

The station is in a narrow valley,
bordered by forest-covered slopes.

I took photo 23, showing train at
station. This is the train on which
we left for Doudleby by way of Kyjperk.

The trains are almost always on time!
Bertha and Paul arrived, and we left at 7:20 AM.

We passed through Zamberk,
and I tried to take a snap of
the ^{fields} slopes opposite the station. (Failed)

At Litice, ^{near Orlicy} we saw an old ruined
castle. The whole region is
very picturesque, with deep valleys,

heavily wooded slopes, rapid streams, etc.
Towards Doudleby the country opens
out more, and becomes rolling, but
largely cultivated. Reached Doudleby at 8:51 AM.

We walked along the highway from
Doudleby to Vamberk, - the old home
of my people!

Vamberk lies in a valley in a
rolling country, mostly cultivated.

I took photo 5 as we approached
the town.

I called on the farar, Rev. Vaclav
Hvizda, whom I found in church,
preparing for a funeral. He directed
me to Mr. Jos. Král, "řidič učitel,"
who has been teaching here about
35 years, and who is preparing a
history of Vamberk. He was not at

home, as he was to conduct the singing at the funeral, but his wife greeted us pleasantly, and sent for him. He is a genial, pleasant man who has much information concerning the early history of Vamberk. He is writing his history under the inspiration, and with the assistance of the historians at Prague. He furnished me the following literal transcript obtained from the old parish records, — a special record of events, etc. The sheet, as he has it, is here copied:

Jiné příběhy Vamberka se tičkají.

V prvních letech vysoce křesťanské konstituce 1848, která tak mnoho zmatků způsobila, ale krátké

trvání měla, nastala velká ^{myšlenka} touha po stěhování do Ameriky. (Odpověď.)

1852- Josef Jakubec, vdovec a truhlář z Vamberka Nr. C. 163 se 3 dcerami.

1852- Roček Jan — sklenář z Vamberka Nr. 11, se ženou a dětmi.

1852- František Svátý, tkadlec z Vamb. Nr. 100, rodem z Lomnice, se ženou a dvěmi dětmi. (Pozn. Tento člověk byl bez náboženství, dobře, že je pryč.)

1852- Kubias, Jos. — Kadlec z Vamberka, nr. 159, se ženou a 4 dětmi.

1852- Pavlišta Jan — Podřezav nr. 2, se synem.

1852- Prokop, Vac. — Podřezav nr. 3, se 3 syny.

1853- Anton Sulek — Koželuh v

Lupenici, nr. 35 se ženou a
2 dětmi.

(Gazili na moři hrozne bouře
a přes 9 neděl trvala jejich
cesta.

1: Anton Sulik - Religionspätter/
vade in pace. S ním šla
Barbora Sklihova z Lup.
č. 37 a Jos. Wolf z Merklovic.
Jichán Sulikův poslední lákání
želovo a se svou starou ženou
5. srpna 1856 jich následovali.

1853- Smoranc, Jan z Vamberka,
nr. 103 se ženou a synem.

1853- Riedl František, krupář,
nr. 291 se ženou a 5 dětmi.

1853- Suchánek František (obecně
měsný Vaníček) paprskář z

Vamberka nr. 259, se ženou a
dětmi. Jichán Svatýho.

1854- Ignác Štěpánek, sedlák z
(Dlouhá Ves?)
Langendorfu se ženou Annou roz.
Matýškovou z Podřezova a dětmi.

1854- Štěpánek Cenek - dřevního bratr,
domkář z Jahodova nr. 2 se ženou
a 2 dětmi.

1854- Horák, Jan, chalupník ze
z. p. Jareči nr. 1 se ženou a 8 dětmi.

1854- Šabata František, z Langendorfu,
se ženou z Merkl. (roz.) a dětmi.

1854- Kubias František - bělič z
Vamberka, se ženou a synem.

1854- Kruber František - sedlák v Rovně
nr. 2 se ženou a 5 dětmi.

1854- Votroubek Vít z Rovně nr. 26
se ženou a 4 dětmi.

- 1854- Smola Jos. a Jan, synové
p. Smoly rolníka z Rovně
nr. 39 odjeli do Ameriky incognito.
- 1854- Hejhal, František, vdovec
z Rovně nr. 51 se 4 dětmi.
- 1856- Bek Václav - z Podřezova
nr. 13 se ženou a dítětem.
- 1856- Václav Sulek - z Lupnice
nr. 57 se ženou a 3 dětmi.
- 1855- Perold Jos. z Vamberka u
Pekla nr. 99.
- 1855- Dudek Fr. kovář z Lupnice
nr. 2 se ženou a 7 dětmi.
- 1855- Hodoval Jan - Rovně nr. 41
se ženou a 4 dětmi.
- 1855- Urban Martin - barvič,
Vamb., se ženou a 2 dětmi;
velmi dobrý muž, bratr Jana Urbana.

Před ním odebral se do Ameriky
incognito Alois Urban, syn Jana
Urbana velmi gručný barvič,
dobrý kadebník, vůbec vtipná
hlava, 20 roků star (Anmerkung:
ist zurück).

1856- Horák Jos. bednář ve Vamberce
s manželkou a 3 dětmi.

1856- Josef Simek - obuvník a
obyvatel ve Vamberce nr. 3, se
ženou a dětmi.

{ Svatý, Sulek a Simek byl
nebezpečný trojstvek, nepřátelský
sv. náboženství, jakož i nepřátelský
duchovenstvu. }

Tež jsem se dověděl že rodina
Žitova vlastnila dům číslo 9 (staré)
aneb 48 (ještě starší). Jest to vlastně

část domu č. 9 a 10 (48 stání)

Zapsáno stojí následovně:

Číslo 10 (48 stání):

R. 1793 - Jiří Majer od Jana Štera

1801 - Vdova Titka

1830 - Josef Kubias.

Číslo 9 (48 stání, - zpočátku jedno číslo)

1689 - František Kubias ml. od

Martina Krška.

1734 - Václav Tit

1777 - Lukáš Tit.

1788 - Lukáš Tit vzal $\frac{1}{2}$ domu
pod N^o 48 a to sice tu
polovici Janovi Holoubkovi
gruntu ležící.

1793 - Jos. Tit vzal po svém otci
Václavu z téhož zde při Vamberku
v ulici Potštejn, pod N^o 48 s
bratrem jeho Lukášem společně
domu svou polovici.

R. 1801 - Vdova po Lukáši Titovi

prodala Jiříkovi Maierovi.

P. Král mně též sdělil že kostel
Sv. Prokopa (starý kostel v němž
otec a matka byli sezdáni) byl
sice vyhořelý r. 1898, a v r. 1899
přestavován, avšak celkem je
nezměněn, - toliko zevnějšek změněn.

I then took photographs of
the interior of the church (photos
1 + 2 (IV), chromo-^{29,8,}islar, and ^{also} also photos 3 & 6 (showing Panský
Dům of which my father used to
speak. This shows the pattern of the
old houses in one of which, nos. 3,
facing the square, my folks lived.)
Between this Panský Dům and the
lace store is a narrow street, -

Postýrná ulice, - on the right
hand side of which stood the old
house 9 + 10, now replaced by
a store building. I took photo 7
of the present building, the business of
Karel Karásek, and to the right
is a cottage like the old ones
used to be. Also tried to take
photo of present No. 3, - the store building
of Arnošt Šlapl (dry goods) but
this was spoiled.

We then took dinner at Kubiš's
hotel, and after dinner I went
to the parsonage to get the records
concerning our family. In the "matrika"
I found that father and mother
were married June 20, 1846, by
Rev. Jan Paucker, farář.

Father's age was 24, mother's 27 yrs.
The ^{marriage} record reads as follows:

Franz Schimek, měšťan a obuvník
ve Vamberce, manželský syn
Ignáce Šimka, obuvníka z
Částolovic, čis. 92, a jeho
manželky Barbory, rodem Jana
Matouška z Částolovic,

Marya Tjtt, manželská dcera
Josefa Tjtt, obuvníka a měšťana
ve Vamberce, č. 161, a jeho
manželky Marie, rodem Jana
Kubišové tkalce ve Vamberce,
č. 174. (V době snátka bydleli
v čis. 17). K snátku měla svolení
vrchnosti, což bylo v dobách roboty
nutné.

Další matriky na farní ukazují

že otec byl rozen 25 března, 1822,
a otec jeho byl Ignatz Schimeck.

Na stránce 43 slojí o matce:

Marie Terezie, - r. 1852 vyzvedla
křestní list. Rozena Tímora,
1819. Otec Josef Tit, matka
Marie Titová, dcera Jana
Kubiase. Narodila se v č. 163
(staré).

Marie Šimková, (sestra moje),
byla narozena v čísle 3, dne
7 května, 1847.

I then took the out-of-door
photos listed on p. 163.

I learned that a Mrs. Kubín
in Vamberk is related to the Tits.
Mrs. Antonie Bednář, starosta,
komerční rada, tovarník, is also

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related through the Kubias, -
distantly.

I bought cards and pictures of
Vamberk, - one with father's old home
as it appeared, - and also tried to
buy a tripod, but the screw did
not fit. It was sent to a
machinist who bungled it so
that I could not use it, and I
had to leave it. We had
hired a team to take us to
Častolovice, but the delay made
the trip impossible (and a heavy
storm brewing made it undesirable),
and the trip was given up.

I then took photos 8, 7, 30 (and
old collage at end of row in which
father's house stood, - and like it?),
27, and 4. Photo 27 shows the bridge,

(later than father's day), looking E.,
with statues on sides, beginning with
S. Cyril at the left, and with
S. Method on the right.

We took a train for Doudleby, where
we at once changed to the train
going towards Prague. Paul
and Bertha went on to Prague,
and I stopped off at Čáslavice
at a little after 5 pm.

Pamberk, I am told, has changed
much because of industrial
development. It is famous for
its lace work, and is to celebrate
the anniversary of

the lady who started the
industry.

Čáslavice has changed less. A
grand old street, with the low-
numbered houses, here evidently old,
leads from the depot to the
business part of the town. This is
Rieger street. Komenský street
runs up the hill to the left
from it, to the old church
on the hill, - kostel sv. Václava,
built in 1775. My grandparents
(father's parents) were married
in this church, and father was
baptized in it.

Took photos 1 & 28 of the church,
and 2 of Rieger street, which runs
nearly parallel to the RR. east of station.

I looked up no. 92, where
father was born. The house
has been rebuilt, and turned at

right angles. It stands part way up the slope north of Rieger street on a very narrow lane. The present house is shown (just below the big barn) in photo 23, looking W. of N. It is a white house.

West of this place (no. 92) stands the old Matoušek place (grandmother's old home), - no. 95. Myri misto to patrě Jos. Čepelkovi. I took photo 24 of the old house at no. 95. The old house, built of hewn logs, still stands. There is here a quaint row of old cottages along a narrow lane which here runs along slope, parallel to the ridge or base. Here, according to my local informants, lived

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old Matoušek, "obuvník a hudebník", whose son Charles, also a musician, is said to have been in Vamberk. It is said his sons are still there. Mrs. Marie Matějka, of no. 98, an old lady of 78, says that old Mr. Matoušek moved "do Uher", and that the son Charles followed him, while another informant, Fr. Novák, ^{of no. 150,} her grandson, says that Charles went to Vamberk.

Fr. Jindra myri vlastní č. 92. Stará zed' domd při tvóu čast' mynějše domku, tento ješt' vřek otocen o tvrt, nřledkem nepohodnřtř se souředem.

Farář v Častolovicích se jmenuje Jaroslav Petr.

Koupil jsem předvečer a pak
jsem šel do hostince u nádraží
kde jsem čekal na noční vlak
do 1.⁰⁵ po půlnoci. Zde jsem
se sešel s p. Karlem Jomanem,
přednostou stanice železniční v
Častolovicích, který je přítel
a spolupráce Václava Kubičky,
ještě ze Zamberku.

Vyjel jsem v 1.⁰⁵. Vyspal jsem
se na tvrdé lavici v 3^{te} třídě, a
přijel jsem do Prahy v 5⁴¹ ráno,
na severozápadní nádraží.

Poslal jsem p. Královi žádost
z Častovic aby mne p. Karel
Dvořák, obchodník v Zamberku,
poslal účet za poškozený stativ.
(Kter jsem později obdržel v Praze - na
2 K.)

July 16, 1914 Thursday

Worked at my room, and also visited
Mr. Mrazek.

In the afternoon I went up town,
to Choder's restaurant, and met
the Silas, father and daughter,
who came from ~~Prague~~ to
see Paul. They are related to
his mother. They are fine people.
The daughter is an only child, and
intends to enter the University. The
father is in business. He wishes
to go to America, but the parents
object for business and family
reasons. She is a fine intelligent
girl, and it would be a pity to
throw her away to some man
under the present social conditions.

I returned to the University to

me; Mr. Krážík and get the negatives, and then returned to the Obecní Dům just in time to catch the Silas, who were with Paul and Bertha. They left at 7³⁰ PM. I took supper at Městanská Beseda and ^{we} went home and early to bed.

It drizzled part of the day, especially in the evening.

When we parted with the Silas the daughter cried. She wants so much to go to America, but the parents object. The father is evidently very indulgent and thinks much of his daughter, but he cannot see his way clear to permit this. And the good girl will be lost here!

July 17, 1914 - Friday.

I spent the forenoon at my room, and with Prof. Kemeš and Mr. Krážík, while Bertha and Paul went out. We took dinner (Bertha + I) at the Městanská Beseda, and I attended to banking. It rained much of the time.

The Bank paid me 241 K. for 10 L., and for an additional 5 L., 120.50 K., - a total of 361.50 K. for 15 L.

We went to Hradčany and made the rounds of the church and the main halls, and Belvedere.

We spent the evening, on the return, at the "Slavia" restaurant ^{opposite} near the Národní Divadlo, where Dr. Pekls joined us. He was quite

jolly, and appeared to be ready for any sort of a lark. He and Paul have struck up quite a comradeship.

After spending a pleasant social evening, we started for home. On the way Dr. Peko suggested that we visit "Flek's", the chief drinking place of Prague. We merely walked through; that was enough! The place is roomy, with all sorts of branches and corners. The tables are crowded in, & every space is occupied. The ceilings are low, and the air heavy with smoke and bad breath. And here these people, - men and women, come to sit by the hour! Usually a particular company selects a particular evening and table. After a certain hour (11 P.M.?) no more orders are taken for beer, but the guests order as many glasses as they wish before that hour. We went home!

July 18, 1914, Saturday.

We packed early for our trip into Germany and Switzerland. I saw Mr. Wrasek about developing negatives after I get back, and visited with Dr. Dornin, who gave me further assurance that the matter of my Ph.D. (honorary) will progress satisfactorily. We took our grips and went up town. We had dinner at a restaurant near the depot, and left at 2⁵⁰ PM. for Dresden.

Paul was stopped at the depot, as he was about to board the train, by a policeman who tried to arrest him. Probably Paul's complexion and appearance suggested a Serb, - or the officer was on the wrong scent. He reluctantly released him in time for the train.

We traveled again over the familiar route to Podmuckli, but the whole region had changed. When I came in the spring everything was just starting, - now the harvest is on, the hop-vines are greatly developed and form a conspicuous part of the plant covering, - much of the fruit, then is flower, has been picked, and there are many suggestions of the approach of autumn.

It was quite misty, and later rained some, so that the view was not always good.

We noted particularly the old ruined castle of Strickow just before we reached Usti. Usti itself is

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fine, with picturesque scenery, an old church, nearby ruins of old castles, etc. It is worthy of another visit.

We reached Dresden at 6⁵⁰ PM and put up at the Seidel Pension, Lüttichau Strasse, no. 30, not far from the depot.

We saw a Goepelin airship circling about over the city, - a great lumbering thing with a lot of room for passengers.

We took a walk to the Terrace along the Elbe, - as indicated on map of Dresden.

We passed Luther's monument, and that of Albert, King of Saxony.

We passed the Market Building which has a great painting on outer walls showing succession of rulers!?

In the vicinity of the statue of King

Albert are located the Art
Museum, Albertinum (also art; largely
Italian). Across the river we
can see the government buildings.
Saw the Zeppelin again.

A violent storm is brewing, and
we hurried back. It commenced
to rain, and we retired to
a restaurant for supper. Here
we had a little difficulty because
the waiter brought only two suppers
for three people, and claimed that
was all that we ordered.

On the way to our rooms we stopped
at a shop to buy postcards, but as
it was after 9 P.M. we had to stand on
the street in the rain because it was against
the rules to keep open after 9 o'clock.
Finally reached our rooms and I
went to bed early.

July 19, 1914, Sunday.

We took a morning walk through the
park to the Zoological and Botanical
gardens, and then went to the
Art Gallery, where we spent
some time in examining the
great collection of paintings, - many
of them said to have been secured
by theft and robbery in conquest.
The gallery contains the world's most
famous paintings, - Raphael's Sistine
Madonna and child. Before this
painting we met Dr. H. and
two ladies from the University.
There are many English speaking
people in the crowd. The gallery
is large, with many rooms, and is
described in the guide which I secured.
Bertha was taken sick and went

to her room. Paul and I took dinner at the Liebig Restaurant (Bavarian), where I forgot my camera, and had to return for it from the Pension.

These Saxons are more congenial and less overbearing than the Prussians.

We went to the depot, and had to wait for the Berlin train until 4²⁶ PM. I sent out postal cards from the station.

The trip to Berlin was very ordinary. The fields are ripe and everywhere the harvest is on.

We reached Berlin at 6⁵¹ PM. and put up at "Hospiz-Pension und Hotel Stadt

Dresden", of J. Uhlig, Berlin SW. II, Hedemannstr. 5.

We took a walk along Friedrichstrasse and Unter den Linden in the evening.

July 20, 1914, Monday

Bertha and I went to Unter den Linden (Paul was with us a part of the time) to take photographs. We learned that photography in the streets was not permitted except by permission of the police dept. but on inquiry found that its only purpose was to prevent blocking of busy streets. The police both on Unter den Linden and Siegesallee permitted us to take photos if we kept off of the busy lines of traffic. We walked towards the Royal Palace and I took photos 5, 6, 7, - all Reich's Vienna plates.

We then walked to the Siegesallee and took photos 8, 28, 1, 2 and 27.

Photo. 28 is of special interest. It shows the row of statues on the west side of Siegesallee. The first in the picture is that of Frederick II, 1440-1470, the next that of Frederick I, 1415-1440, the third that of Kaiser Sigmund, 1378-1397 and 1411-1415, and the fourth that of Kaiser Karl IV (our Karl Veltj), 137-78.

The line of statues begins at the north end on the west side, near the Column of Victory, with Albert der Baer, 1100-1170, who holds a cross aloft, and has the busts of two bishops behind him. The line then runs chronologically to the south, Frederick II being at the south end of the line. Thence

The line runs north on the east side, and ends with Emperor Wilhelm der Grosse I, with the busts of Bismarck and von Moltke, just opposite Albrecht der Baer.

After dinner we went to Dahlem by rail.

Bertha & Paul went to the Pharmacological Institute, and I to the Botanical Garden.

Dahlem Botanical Garden.

These gardens were developed under the encouragement of Emperor Wilhelm, who wished to excel the Kew Gardens.

Neither he, nor the botanists, seemed to consider, however, that the sandy region about Berlin is very unfavorable to an all-around garden. Special conditions, such as soil-beds, rock heaps, etc., were created artificially at great

expense, but even this does not overcome the handicap.

I called at the homes of Dr. (Geheimrat) Engler and Dr. Diels, but neither of them at home. I then strolled about the garden and made miscellaneous observations.

The plant houses have blinds of slats, wired together, which can be drawn up on rollers. The walls of the plant houses are of brick, and have ventilating windows in lower part.

In the houses with upright walls canvass curtains are used.



Section of a tall house, -
the central part for palms, etc.

The surface of the grounds is quite irregular, - partly original, but largely artificially created.

An interesting feature of the gardens is the development of beds for special studies. A more detailed grouping is shown in the description of the gardens (printed), but I particularly noted the following:

- A bed demonstrating Geotropism, Heliotropism, Anisotropism, etc. The latter, for example, under a box-like cover, open at ends.
- A bed showing change in position of leaves, day and night. Here are *Oxalis Deppei*, *Chenopodium album*, *Stellaria media*, *Trifolium rubens*, etc.
- A bed showing abnormal green "flowers", etc.

- A series of beds illustrating various types of pollination, as: flowers with exposed nectaries, flowers with concealed nectaries, ^{heteromorphic} ~~dimorphic~~ flowers, etc.

This is a fine feature of the garden. I went out and took photo ¹⁷ 27, "Unter dem Aichen", the street in front of the gardens. This has a row of nice oaks on each side, and the street railway runs in the curb-parking on the sides, - not on the paved street. It is a fine avenue.

I returned to the garden and found that Paul and Bertha had come in. We walked about the gardens, giving special attention to the ecological part, which seems

to be wholly an effort to show plant geography by groups of representative plants.

The piles of limestone, lava, granitic rocks, etc., sometimes with trickling water, and sometimes dry, furnish a variety of conditions, and special soil beds furnish still other variety.

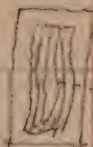
The pile of rock showing the Caucasus flora is fine. An Australian section is also noteworthy.

The earth and rock in some cases had to be hauled from great distances.

Sixty men are now required to care for the garden. This has been cut from 100, formerly employed.

In many cases they temper the light in the plant houses by a streak

of white lead (or white wash?) on
each pane, thus:



Painted.

The gate-keeper told me that
Dr. Engler was expected to take
out a class (into the garden)
at 6:45 AM. I waited, but was
told that he observed the
"akademische viertel", and would
be late. However, he came into
the garden by a
private entrance from his
villa, and disappeared in the
mazes of the garden with his
class. As it was late I could
not take the time to hunt him up.

We returned to Berlin, and after
supper called on Dr. & Mrs. Geo. Shull.

Shull has been in Berlin since last fall,
and is writing his Burbank report.

July 21, 1914, Tuesday.

After some delay, - a shave and
haircut, etc., I took the train
for Dahlem again. <sup>Women were soliciting very
publicly at Potsdamer Platz,
one of the most public places,
at 9 o'clock in the morning!</sup>
I went to the Botanical Building
next to the garden and found
Dr. Dicks. He is a very genial,
lively energetic man, and treated
me with great courtesy.

We had a lengthy conversation
concerning ecological matters.

He suggested that at Halle there
are still remnants of steppes. Also
bits of sand-stepper near Mainz
and Bingen. He loaned me a
military map, and an ecological map,
of the vicinity of Mainz, and suggested
that I go from Mainz to Mombach,
and then to Heidesheim and Bardenheim.

Here are Tertiary and diluvial
sands, with remnants of the old
sand-steppe flora. He suggested
that I do not attempt to photograph
at Mombach, as this is a military
drill ground. He also suggested
that I get Jennecke's paper on the
"Sand-flora von Mainz". He also
suggested Lion, Switzerland, as a
good place.

He offers to send a German
herbarium for sets of prairie
plants. He also wants my prairie papers.

He also wants notes on work
in the Lake-side Laboratory.

The work in the department of
Botany is here mostly morphological
and taxonomic. The physiological

work is done in a separate Institute
by Dr. Haberlandt.

Dr. Diels wants southwestern desert
material, acorns of oaks.

He also suggests that I publish a
description (comparative) of the prairie,
the sand- and salt-pustles of Hungary,
and the steppe remnants at Prague.

He also suggests that I send pamphlets,
laws, etc., concerning conservation, to

Dr. Conwerty²¹ (Conwerty)

Berlin W.

Grünwald Nr. 67

Dr. Diels then showed me about
the building. The herbarium is very
large, and occupies four stories of
the building. It is wholly systematic.
One story is devoted to cryptogams.

There is a good sized laboratory for taxonomy.

There is also a large "museum", in part semi-popular, - with wood sections, fruits, products, etc. Dr. Diels said that this is kept up for popular use largely, as they must please those who furnish the money!

There are cases that show tree-trunk, root, fruit, leaves, parasites, etc. - also picture of tree.

He suggested that fine large plant-pictures could be purchased from Neue Photographische Gesellschaft
! Berlin - Steglitz.

Also colored scenes of mountains, etc., from
Henker & Hslermeier
Dresden.

We then took a stroll about the gardens, giving chief attention to the prairie section. This is badly confused, plants from the ^{dry} prairie being mixed with those of the prairie. The beds lack altogether the aspect of the prairie. Many of the plants are in the wrong relation: *Rhus glabra* with plants of open prairie, *Helopsis* in the open (where it is not doing well); etc.

Altogether the aspect is more nearly that of some of the tangled prairie borders. I agreed to send seeds, with detailed descriptions of habitats, and with notes on the grouping of prairie plants in dry and wetter situations, on loess, sand, etc.

This was a fine visit.

I then called at the Plant Physiology Institute across the way, but Dr. Haberlandt was out lecturing somewhere in Berlin, and I did not find him. The janitor took me about, and was able to explain the various laboratories, etc., as he is evidently also the "Diener".

Dr. Haberlandt, who is also a Geheimrat, has a finely equipped office, and private laboratory. This is on main first floor (not basement). Here he has three laboratories in line on N. side. These are for microscopic work, and his "physiology" is evidently largely morphological (as had been suggested by Dr. Dieck). He seems to have a large number of microscopes,

There is also a fine lecture room with raised seats, a case for charts, (the charts are rolled up.) ~~and set up on wall~~ and a case for models which show fibrovascular bundles, etc., etc. On the 2nd floor is not this where Dr. Haberlandt's office is. I am quite sure that is so, and that the lecture room and labs. are on first floor, N. side. On N. side Dr. ^{von} Guttenberg has a special microscopical laboratory, and a separate paraffin room. Also an office or private room.

On the 3rd floor, North side, are the docents rooms, and a museum room, in which there is not yet much in the way of collections—some woods, fruits and bottled materials.

On the 4th (top) floor there is a photo room with sky light, and a dark room.

On the 2nd floor on the south side there is a chemical laboratory with hood, spectroscope, scales, and work-tables.

On the first floor on the S. side is the library, and adjoining it, a reading room.

The library is fair, but the reading room is small. It is evidently intended only for advanced students.

The basement is high and mostly well lighted. On its north side are two physiological laboratories. These contain rotation tables, etc.

Next to these, on the west, is a small experimental plant-house, built as an annex to side of building, equipped with bell-glasses, etc. The tables in lab. are covered with gray linoleum.

In the physiological laboratory there is not a large amount of glass ware, - I have as much.

An Auxometer is set up, there are large accurate transpiration scales which will take plants 1 meter high, and some other ^{minor} apparatus, but not a large amount.

On the south side of the basement there is a mycological laboratory, not yet much equipped, - in which Bacteriology is also to be included. There is also a garden and small

plant houses on the outside.

This building is north and some east, across the street, from the Botanical Museum. It is new, and not yet fully equipped.

Dr. Diels informed me that the grounds hereabouts were first public (royal or state) property. It was decided to sell out, but reserve a part of the land for the garden and some public buildings. The departments of Botany, Zoology and Geology will be located here, - it is expected. The humanities will stay in the old building in Berlin, also medicine.

The ground here is somewhat rough, and is the loamiest around Berlin.

I returned to Berlin at 2:45 P.M., and secured a lunch at the Pension. We then packed up and left for Leipzig at 6²⁸ P.M. Paul did not get his laundry, and arranged to have it sent to Jena.

The country from Berlin to Leipzig is a flat plain. The harvest is on. We saw an aeroplane near Leipzig.

We reached Leipzig at 8⁴³ P.M., and put up at the Kistner Pension, - a very pleasant, homelike place. I stood a long time on the street - at Augustus Platz, before Paul and Bertha succeeded in finding the place. My pile of baggage attracted some attention late in the evening.

While waiting I noticed that young fellows to try to make up with girls on the street uniformly failed. A better lot than in Berlin!

July 22, 1914 - Wednesday.

I started out alone at 8¹⁵ AM., Bertha and Paul going after their respective interests. Paul dubs Bertha the "Museum Specialist", and she retorts that his only interest is in dirty bottles and laboratories.

I called at Max Weig's book establishment, and secured the addresses of German, Austrian and Swiss Botanists (which I had left behind). - Took photo 28.

I then went to the Botanical Garden and called on Dr. Pfeffer, a venerable, fine old man, with whom I had a pleasant conference. He wants the Prairie paper. He had examinations, and so arranged with one of his young assistants

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to show me about. He used fair English.

They have had this year about 380 students.

On the ground floor there is a small plant house on S. side of building (an annex to it) for soil experiments, etc. Nearby is a small store-room for seeds to be used in experimental work. Next is a dark room, about 10 ft. square, with spectroscope, electric light, etc.

Along the corridor are cases for chemicals, centrifugal machines, and morphological apparatus. There is also a case resembling an ice-chest in which charts are kept, - rolled up and set up on ends. There is also

a case for transpiration apparatus.
The lecture room is quite large, and contains a fine projecting apparatus of Dr. Pfeffer's own design.

Charts are evidently very much used.

On the north side is a small lecture room for Bacteriology.

There is ^a special room for electric experiments. East of the small lecture room is a small laboratory for beginners in histology and physiology.

There are many cultures of algae in jars for experimental purposes with light, etc.

The south part of the east end is devoted to advanced students. Here there is an apparatus for throwing spectrum on slide, under dark

hood, and observing the effect (attraction, etc.) of different colored lights on algae.

On east side are two connected laboratories (not large) for advanced students.

Then south on the east side is a small chemical laboratory, and sterilizing apparatus.

The upper story is devoted to the home (evidently sumptuous) and private laboratories of Dr. Pfeffer.

On the north side of the basement is a small, cool plant house attached to building. Here Dr. Pfeffer is just now working (with anemometer) on the force of drooping of leaves in "sleep". The petioles are stiffened with

wire, so that only drooping of blade is considered, and a fine wire is placed through blade, and passed over pulley of auxanometer.

In the basement is a store-room for glass-ware. Students pay $\frac{1}{3}$ of the breakage. Some departments, like Chemistry, charge full price.

A dark room for photography on east side.

A small cool room, with cooling chamber in a double walled box, with packing. Cooling.

A store room for Bacteriological ware, etc.

A workshop, with necessary machinery and tools, vices, etc.

A constant temperature room in

the basement, with an electric thermostat, - i.e. one making and breaking electric connections. This is kept at 28°C . ($=82.4^{\circ}\text{F}$). There is a special furnace for heating, and coke is used. The mechanism turns the hot air in or out.

A gas-motor room contains presses which are capable of producing pressure of 1200 atmospheres.

An ice-chest stands in the hall.

A distilling room with automatic distilling apparatus.

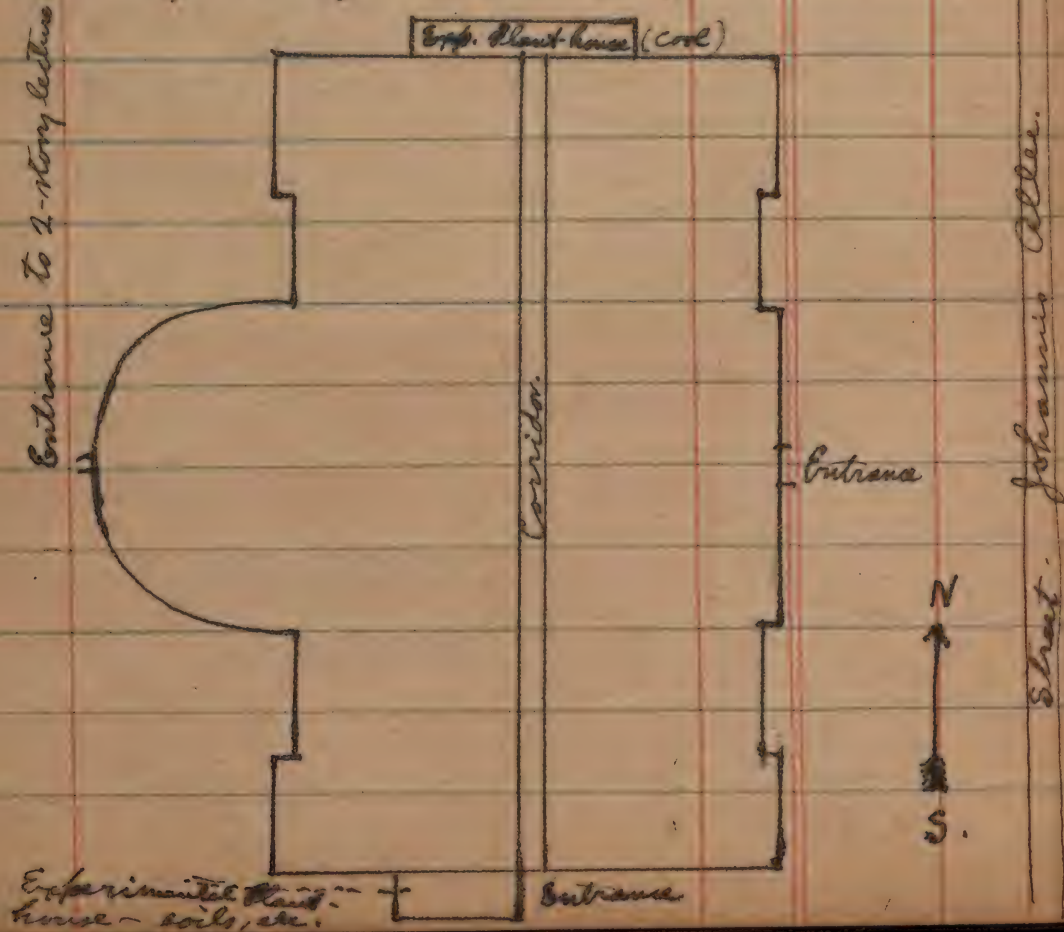
A cool room for paraffin work in warm weather.

A special laboratory in which now an advanced student is trying to determine the effect of acetylene gas on plants.

A room contains appliance for quick heating of water. A large gas flame heats water passed through a slender coil.

A small room, on west side, for photomicrography, work with ultra rays, etc.

The plan of the building is here shown:



Dr. Pfeffer's laboratories are equipped with a great variety of apparatus, but most of the apparatus is simple, and of his own designing and home make.

I returned to dinner, as the gardens are closed from 12 to 2.

After dinner we all started out for the Botanical Garden, with the intention of going on to the book & printing exhibition and the great Denkmal erected in memory of the German, Austrian and Russian who fell at the battle of Leipzig.

I took photos 7 and (in the garden) 1, 8, and 3.

The Botanical Garden is not large. There are small systematic groups

of plants, and small habitat groups,
like *Cactaceae*, *Sedum*, etc.

We then walked towards the Denkmal,
and stopped to take photos, 4 and
29, of the Russian Memorial Chapel.

I damaged my tripod here and
returned to the city for repairs,
while Bertha and Paul went on.

Lipzig is a clean place. The
people seem very different from those
of Berlin, - they are cleaner (morally)
and less pompous. There is an
intellectual atmosphere about the
city similar to that of Prague.
Spent the evening in writing,
and in packing for tomorrow's
early trip to Halle.

Aug. 21, 1914. Praha.

- 29. Plant houses & rock pile - Botan. Garden. *Hauff*
- 30. Lily pond, forcing house & Botan. Inst. " "
- 1. Ampelopsis "jeau" - Apolinářská ul. " "
- 2. Karlov, looking W. " "
- 7. " & Godoy Building (south) " "
- 8. Looking down Albastro (west) " "
- 23. Technika " "
- 24. Karlova náměstí - looking N. " "
- 3. (Spoiled) - flower bed & fountain (Inst.) " "
- 5. Vítězslav Hrádek (Goths) " "
- 4. Cíněch - used for geol. Inst. (Spoiled) - *Hauff*
- 6. Benedikt Roetzl - Grand Karlová Nam. (Special)

V Aug. 21, 1914 ^{PM} Praha *all Hauff*

- 3. Looking up (Spoiled) - Kinská ul. - Apol. Bot. Inst.

27, 28
29, 30. *Spřízení volů na Vinohradech*

- 5. Pi-Humpal-germanová - Olšany
- 6. Kollar " (room)
- 4. P. J. Šafářik " "
- 1. Gindele " "
- 2. Karel Graiser " "
- 8. Sady - podél Kladské ul. - Vinohrady
- 23. Hostel (Gothický chrám) St. Ludmily -
a Pochytovo náměstí
- 24. "Jedová chýše" - Apolinářská ul.
- 7. Ivan Kliment Klička - Olšany
Viz III kniha.

Aug. 18, 1914 - Trus Praha.
 Znovu Aug. 20, poznamky - Ra.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-----------|
| 1- Jan Neruda | Spoko | + Gelo. |
| 2- Jan Krejci | " | + " |
| 7- Svatopluk Cech | " | + Villier |
| 8- Dr. J. Kautz | " | + " |
| 29- Jablonsky + Tiebigsly | " | + " |
| 30- Vitezslav Halek | " | + " |
| 28- Alberto (born Vysekus) | " | - - |
| 27- Cestus sloup | " | + Villier |

28- 1st bed. = good, with black & yell. Country; 2nd = + Villier

Physics with 1st country, black & yellow, 2nd not clear

34- Alberto views

5 August 20, 1914 Glichov + So. Prokop.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 27- Vysekus, z cirkusé looky. | Villier |
| 28- " a sanatorium " " | " |
| 3- Glichovský hotelik, na vspanovité shale. | " |
| 4- Bránské skály (with advertisement) | " |
| 23- Stoky slany a zblinový výz - z Glichovem | " |
| 24- Dr. Prokop's indolent hotelik a shale (fide byla jistě) | " |
| 8- Petula (Mrs. Domin) - na stráně uprostřed shale. | " |
| 1- From top of knob - looking E. So. Prokop | " |
| 2- Stipka na protipřímé kopce - vpravo | " |
| 29- Shale stráně - sešlany - So. Prokop indolent | " |
| 30- Uzdol k Hlubokému - stipka, na vspanovité, na výhledě stráně | " |
| 5- Wheat field, - women & children | (Special) |

August 16, 1914 - Stodulky a Píla Hora

- | |
|--|
| 29- (Hauff) - Looking W., across Stodulky. |
| 5- (Special) - Mlati in Dvorská zahrada, no. 77, v Stodulské (amela Lignis) |
| 3- (Hauff) - Side view of no. 77 - Dvorská zahrada house (the long, low part in view, garden below) |
| 4- (Hauff) - Front view of no. 77. |
| 30- (Hauff) - Near shore in Stodulky - |
| 23- (Hauff) - No. 47, Dvorská zahrada, vpravo - Oskamní stráně |
| 24- (Hauff) - No. 47, farther, Looking N. - Spring below, to right. |
| 1- (Hauff) - No. 47, front, looking East, white part - house, to left is barn, & garden in front. |
| 7- Píla Hora - from knob above hotel - looking N. (Hauff) |
| 2- (Hauff) - Nový hotel, a vpravo došková stráně. |
| 8- (Hauff) - Looking E. of H. at "Hvězda" Píla Hora. |
| 27- (") - Looking nearly E. - church & part of battle field |
| 28- (") - Looking E. of H. across the main battle field between Hvězda & the church. A superb field. |
| 6- (Special) - View of front of church & crowd. |

August 14, 1914 Gyžkov.

- 3 (Villiers) Vozova ulice, Gyžkov, inka, zde
na hranici. Jen je by výhled. <sup>Myš po
chozí.</sup>
- 4 - Jižní konec Gyžkova (kon) - looking E. along Hrušova, ^{trida}
- 1 - Gyžkov & Poděbradova třídy v Gyžkově - W. & NW side
zde prý se blízko Actva mulla.

2 - Severní část Gyžkova - cleared - zpláchnu na Invalidovnu

Spotted ~~land~~ E. end of Gyžkov from Gyžkova tridaAug. 15, 1914 - Praha

- 28 (Villiers) Nábreží - la Palackého mostu
Dolejší část - písek, kamen, etc.
- 29 (Villiers) - Kustarčího Podskalí nad železničním
mostem. Hostinec "Na Vltavě" - gýpsek.
- 23 (Hauff Ortho.) - Red Geraniums & Petunias -
along Nábreží opp. Vyšehrad.
- 24 (") - Steamers "Rudolf" - crowd, - most
people travel by boat now - no trains!
- 30 (Villiers) - Deska Krejčího pod Vyšehradem
Mas relief.
Památka
Dr. Jana Krejčího
českého geologa
villiers * 1825 - 1887 + <sup>his house
stood back
on bank.
Now gone.</sup>
- 7 (Hauff Ortho.) - W. wing of new Sanatorium
below Vyšehrad. Note flowers on
verandas, - a feature of the city.
- 8 - Vyšehrad a vinice. - S. side. Z Libuše
nábreží, - Podolí

August 13, 1914 Olsany.

- 1 - (Special) - ^{spoiled} Václav Kliment Kličera.
- 7 - (Ortho-Hauff) - Hrob Karla Sabiny.
- 8 - (" ") - Jos. Maues.
- 3 - (Resorts) - Karel Maixner. ^{spoiled}
- 23 - (Ortho-Hauff) - Freguer a Tyrš.
- 4 - (Resorts) - Anna Naprstková.
- 24 - (Ortho-Hauff) - František Ladislav Čelakovský.
- 2 - (Special) - Karolína Světlá. (3)
- 29 - (") - Karel Sladkovský.
- 27 - (Resorts) - Jaroslav Čermák. (3)
- 28 - (") - Dr. Anton Jindely. ^{spoiled}
- 5 - (") - Augustin Smetana.
- 30 - (Special) - Pavel Josef Šafářik. (3)
- 6 - (Resorts) - Jan Kollár. ^{spoiled}

August 12, 1914 - Praha, Pankrác, etc.

5 a 6 snímání, ostatní agfa obyčejná.

- 3 - Libušina lázeň. - Pankrác. - (viz zápisky)
- 4 - Vůz na vodu, - volí - u Libušiných lázní.
- 23 - Řepové pole. - Z Pankráce k Vrsovicům.
- 24 - Pšeničné pole. - Na Pankraci. Babická obora klášky.
- 7 - Pohled východně z Pankráce, přes Michel, a dále přes Záběhlice, a dále v háj u stodoly - Hostivar. Na jihovýchod od Prahy.
- 27 - Stohy obilí, - alt. Moderní hospodářství. Jen ženy na stohu.
- 5 - Ječmenové pole, - část poukání. Vůz se žebřinami. Na Pankraci u rasovny (pohodnice). Zde pracují kreťáci pod stráží.
- 6 - Staré vápenky - na Podolí.
- 28 - " " " " (Čejka).
- 8 - Pankračské údolí, a kostelík. Zde vedena hlavní bitva, 1424, - a Sigmundovi Moravané zde byli pobiti.

August 11, 1914 - Praha. (Dopoledne).

- 29 - Česká Technika - proti Karlovu Náměstí.
- 30 - Pomník Vítězslava Háška, na severním konci Karlova Náměstí.
- 23 - Starý cizák který dlouho sloužil v ^{Společnosti} geologickém, mineralogickém a geografickém.
- 3 - Jedno konský "potah" s monbou. Viz voj.
- 5 (4 obilí) - Mlýny: A. Kopecký - Umělecký Válcový mlýn, na Riegrovo Nábřeží proti Myslíkově ulici.
- 1 - Tailrace of Kopecký mill, with Kásková Džmela in back-ground. Note flowers in houses on Zofinský ostrov.
- 2 - Františkovo Nábřeží. - Row of Robinia pseudacacia, - trees 2+ ft. in diam, not topped.
- 7 - Karlův most a Hradčany - z Františkova Nábřeží.
- 8 - Petrín a Rozhledna, z Františkova Nábřeží. (East)
- 28 - (Ortho) Hradčany a Karlův most, - vodárna vpravo.
- 27 - (") Hradčany z Nábřeží Korunního Prince Rudolfa. (From levee out.)

Aug. 1, 1914 Berne (Botanical Garden)

K

- 23- Large Palm house. (Eastman)
- 24- Botanical Institute - near end. ^{The gardener's dwelling is at} ^{Moiss house to left} ^{Elly pond to right.}
- 5- View across garden "
- 6- " " " Towards Institute, across
- rock-piles (alpine), bank, etc. (Eastman)

K

Aug. 1, 1914 - Thun.

- 27- View of the Alps & the Aare. (Eastman)
- 28- Neerer view, - front lens out. "

I

Aug. 2, 1914 - Thun, etc. (vicinity)

- 27- View of Stockhorn, etc. (Ortho)
- 28- Snailery at Wimmis.

I

Aug. 3, 1914 - Along Lake Thun.

- 1- Mt. Niesen from depot at Thun.
- 7- Mt. Niesen, from boat, at 2nd landing.

H

July 29, 1914 - Wednesday - Freiburg

2- Garden & Bot. Inst., looking nearly S.

- 5- (Agfa) - Botanical Institute of University, looking S.E.
- 6- (Agfa) Part of new garden & hothouses, and part of main city.
- 7- Garden-to-be. - Black Forest in rear.

July 31, 1914 - Wassenweiler.

- 7- Kaiserstuhl, with my cuts in notch. From flat. ^{Agfa.} ^{Road & cuts.}
- 8- Exposure 4. ^{Large concretion -} ^{Agfa} ^{Locs, similar to those at base.} ^{Fossils: Heavier yellow loam}
- 3- (Agfa) Looking up the road past cut 4 - Wassenweiler
- 4- (Agfa) Same as (8).
- 23- Nodules in road, - from exp. (4).
- 24- Looking along road, up lower slope past exposures 1 and 2, which lie on left.

July 31, 1914 - Gottenheim.

- 29- First cut, with two loams & intermediate laminated water band. ^{Agfa.} ^{yellow loam 15 ft.} ^{Oxidized} ^{lighter, - 4 ft.}
- 30- Same - more distant. (Agfa) ^{Bank - Heavier yellow loam} ^{Fossils - 6 ft.}

F July 27, 1914 Heidelberg (Eastman)

- 29- View parallel with river and away from the entrance, towards greenhouse.
- 30- View of section of garden with ^{eastern} yuccas, etc.
- 23- Berghheimer street entrance to the Botanical Institute.
- 24- Opposite side, from Plöck, on postoffice side - Bot. Inst.

July 28, 1914 Tuesday. Strasbourg

- 5- Street past Botanical Institute (Universitätsstrasse. Maple trees. ^{Eastman})
- 7- Botanical Institute. (Eastman)
- 8- View of central part of garden & houses. (Eastman)
- 6- A group of plant houses. ^{Eastman (main)}
- 3- (agfa) A part of University building.
- 4- The Strasbourg "Country".

E. July 26, 1914 - Sunday. Rhine trip.

- ~~Photo 23~~ ^{agfa} Snap at old ruins - Rheinstein, ^{agfa}
- Photo 24 - Snap at vineyards on right. ^{Eastman}
- ~~Photo 1~~ ^{Eastman} Castle at Bacharach. ^{Stahleck}
- Photo 8 - Hills below Bacharach, with ledges and vineyards. ^{agfa}
- Photo 27 - Opposite St. Goar - terraced slopes. ^{agfa}
- Photo 28 - Terraced slopes & castle Katz, ^{agfa} opposite St. Goar. ^{agfa}
- Photo 5 - Rheinfels, near St. Goar, with front lens on extension. ^{agfa}
- Photo 6 - Terraces, looking down the Rhine from near base of Lorelei. ^{agfa}
- Photo 1 (agfa) Xerophytic top of Lorelei ridge, - castle (Katz), beyond.
- Photo 29 - (Eastman) - Castle Katz, and terraces on the Lorelei side.
- Photo 30 - nearer view. ^{agfa}
- Photo 2 - Lorelei rock, looking up river. ^{agfa}

D. July 25, 1914 - Saturday.
Heidesheim & Budenheim

Photo 3 (Agfa) - Sand bank, cut 1,
from which I collected fossils.

Photo 4 - Sandy area, - looking N. E. Towards
the Rhine, over cut 1. It has
original xerophytic vegetation.

Photo 29 - A new view of the sand flat,
with two little German girls, Eva
Kiefer and Marie Eschborn,
the latter Bleichstrasse nr. 26, -
the former just Bleichstrasse.

Photo 30 - Very similar to (29.)

Photo 27 - (Agfa) - Scotch pine, with moss carpet,
a few Juniperus communis.
This is in forest near Budenheim.

There are also tufts of a slender grass.

Photo 23 - Area sandy near Heidesheim.

" 24 - " " " "

^{of Prague}
Praha - May 13. University, & vicinity.

1 - Stone pile in Bot. Garden - at corner of Botany
Building. Cramer.

2 - East "Alpin" "

7 - Vpravo Zool. a math. Vlevo fyzika
a anatom. Albertov - Vlevo dome bud. cesky patol. a hist.

8 - C. k. chemicky instar (Vpravo fast geologické

27 - Botanický instar - looking N. E. Cramer.

28 - " " " S. E. "

23x - Apolinářská ulice - (not 20 ft. wide) 32 - time Cramer.

24x - Albertov - vigne budovy - viz listek - Cramer.

5 - Emanuelský klášter - z okna učebny byt. Cramer.

6 - Botanická zahrada - looking N. - 100 8 - Cramer.

7 - Botanisches Institut Garden - German - Cramer.

8 - Chemický instar - geol. & zool. - v levo. Cramer. Labr.

29x - Beds in Bot. Garden. Different soils in various

30x - Malham plants (to left) Bot. Garden - Cramer.

May 17 - Černošice, Roblín, Karlické
idolů.

- 27 - Stráně s políčkami ^{snas.} u Horní Černošice.
28 - Folded Silurian strata above - Černošické
idolů. - Seeds 27.
23x - Picea excelsa nursery - no shelter - Roblín woods. ^{Seeds.}
ap. = 44, count = 220 Roblín - Seeds 27
24x - Picea excelsa forest - Gbrašlavské panské
Seeds 27.
3 - Karlické údolí - Tilted strata (Sil.) Looking E.
1 - " " - Looking E. - high hill. Seeds 27
2 - Cleared strip - deciduous for. - coppice - Karlické údolí. ^{Seeds 27}
7 - Karlické údolí - Strip with stumps left. Seeds 27.
8 - " " Looking W. from top of high hill. ^{Seeds 27}
29x - Karlický hrad - over 500 yrs. old. Seeds 27.
30x - " " " " " " " "

Praha - May 20.

- Čís. 14 - Jejíčská ul. My home!
- Emmanický klášter - z Palackého náměstí
6 - Part of inner wall - 2 ft. thick - Vyšehrad - fort. holes -
wider inside. Cramer.
- Pomník Karlovy Svaté - Karlov náměstí - Cramer.
- Pomník Palackého - Palackého náměstí - (ze strany) Cramer.
- Pomník Jungmann - Jungmannovo náměstí - Cramer.
- Pomník Palackého (z předu) Cramer.

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May 21, 1914 - Vyšehrad.

- 5 - Kostel sv. Petra a Pavla Cramer.
7 - N. side wall - higher than 5-story flat. ^{Cramer}
23x - Fr. Lad. Rieger - tomb. Cramer.
24x - Antonín Dvořák - Cramer.
3 - Božena Němcová - "
4 - Preslové - "
1 - Looking E. towards Rieger's grave.
Note high mounds. Cramer.
2 - Slavín "
27 - Jan Purkyně 1787-1869 - "
28 - Bedřich Smetana "
29x - Vyšehrad tunnel - "
30x - NW. corner of Vyšehrad.
Walls & cliff. Cramer.

May 16, 1914

- Část Botanické zahrady (Univ.) od jižního
vchodu. 100-8. -
- Část alpin - Tautěž

Radotin, May 23, 1914

- 27- Steppe - scrub oak - edge of forest - N. side of valley. ^{Seeds 27.}
- 28- " - scrub oak & Scotch pine - *Ranunculus* in fore. ^{N. side of valley - Seeds 27.}
- 1- Edge of "opening" - scrub *Pinus sylvestris* - N. side valley. ^{Seeds 27.}
- 2- Folded Silurian strata, & rocky slopes. ^{limestone} N. side valley. ^{Seeds 27.}
- 3- Xerophytic knob near Radotin N. side of valley. ^{Seeds 27.}
- 7- View W. (S?) along branch Chotěcké údolí. ^{Seeds 27.}
- 8- Scrub Scotch pine & oaks. N. side. ^{Seeds 27.}
- 5- Folded Silurian strata, & xerophytic slopes. ^{limestone} ^{Drill & scale off rock} N. side. ^{Seeds 27.}
- 6- Quarry - N. side Radotin valley - slope - strata and W. of it deciduous forest. ^{1/2 coppice & 1/2 replanted.}
- 29x- From knob in (3) looking S. E. of clearing in *Picea*. ^{S. side has forest.}
- 30x- Look N. up Radotin valley from knob 3. ^{Seeds 27.}
- 23x- Edge of opening - N. side valley. ^{Shrine} ^{Seeds 27.}
- 24x- Altar by roadside, with doll as St. Mary. - Radotin údolí. ^{Seeds 27.}

Karlův Týn - May 23.

- Karlův Týn, looking S. of W. - Seeds 27.
- " " " " E.
- " " " " E.

Praha 15 čerence, 1914

- 27- W. (inner) gate - French - Vyšehrad - farther view.
- 28- Karlova brána - outer (E.) " -
- 8- Albertov & Univ. - from Vyšehrad.
- 29x- Inner (west) gate - French - 60 yrs. old - Vyšehrad
- 1- Staré sance - (blíže) Vyšehrad.
- 2- Novější sance - Vyšehrad.
- 5- Sance 60 roků staré - Kousek stanic zdi (soud Karlových) -
- 24x- Hradby staré i nové, - staré v levo. - Vyšehrad.

V Praze 15a / 17 čerence

- 6- Plant house in University Bot. Garden. ^{17 čer.}
- 30x- Vyšehrad - old & new walls at French gate. ^{15 čer.}
- Old wall = Karlova.
- 23x- Albertov & University from Vyšehrad. ^{15 čer.}

Photo - Polabí - 2/ čer. 1914

3- Byřický - (viz. str. 34)

4- " " "

23x " " "

24x " " "

7 " " "

8 " " "

29x " " "

30x Polabská lúčna u Byřického.

Viz. str. 34.

1- Dr. Domin's party

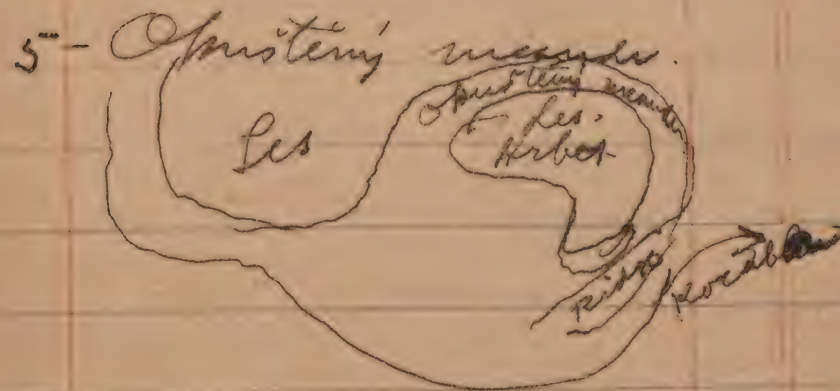
2- Dr. Domin's party -

27- Looking from top of hill across
Sennice, Ostrá and Strakon. 26
Sennice

28- A view similar to the preceding
from near the same place.

Seeds 27-

Photo, nad Kocábou - 7 čer.



6- Lesní strana směr x.

1- Vesnice Maseč.

2- Skály nad Kocábou.

Photos near Bohumie, June 24

1- Bank. clay above, sand & gravel below.

První písčovina, u Černického háje.

2- Bank. clay above, boulders next (buležník)
and below red sand. Cross-bedded.

První písčovina na severní straně silnice
západně od 1. písčoviny (see 1).

23x. Severně od silnice proti (2).

Větší písčovina. Na hoře hlinitá vrstva
Pak stěrk (buležník)
Dole písek.

Photos - June 6 - 9/4

29x (see section in daily record) - nad
Hlubčický

30x - Viz section.

4 - Horizontal fault, N.W.S., at Hlubčický.
To right G_3 to left G_2 - shore is G_3 N,
or G_2 S.

3 - Severní o Barrandovské stěny, proti
Bránilov. Dole Devonské G_1 , nad
tím starší středních Teras. Skála
nahorě vodorovná (povrch, nevnitř)
Nad tím je spojení se Silur. a Devon.

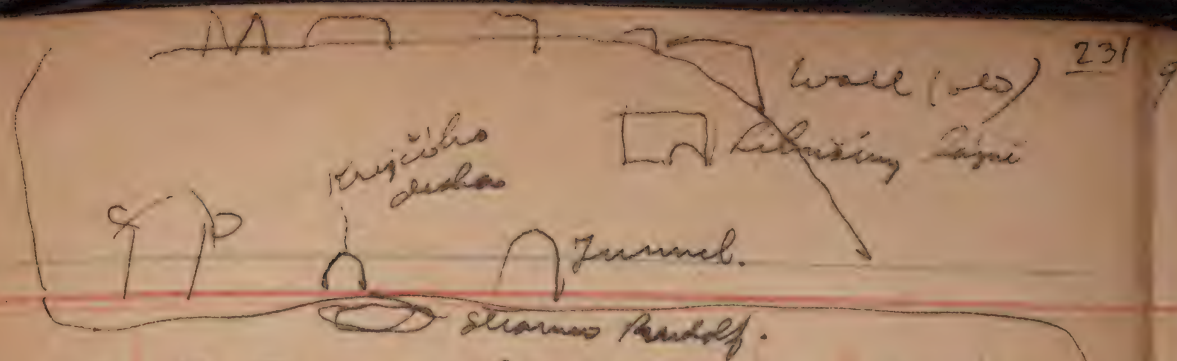
V pravo G_1 - pak v levo F_1 (Silur)

F_1 G_1 Devon.

5 - Severní konec Barrandovské stěny =
 F_1 1 - Kosoříské vápence = anglický
Downton.

6 - Barrandovská stěna - V (turned S)

27. Barrandovská - farther S., near vine.
Another "zigzag". Právě nad tím je
Barrandovská deska. Dřívina, se žlábkem napřímen.



28. F_1 S. end + black spot just to right
of telegraph pole = E_2 .

F_1

odpověď

27. Barrandovská stěna - (spolár)

28. Vyšehrad - (spolár)

29x Brávicí skála - nahorě Zličov.

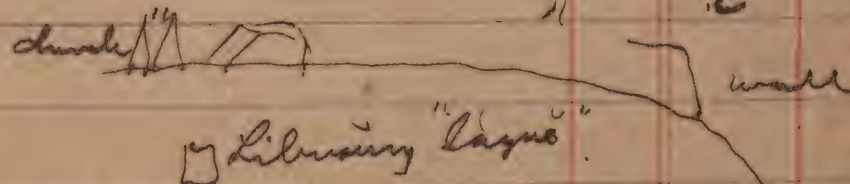
30x "Přístav" nad Zličovem. Vory (jako
telegrafní tyče) an arm of river.

3. Vyšehrad - blíž.

4. " a sanatorium

5. " Looking NE

6. " E



Brávicí
(spolárí silur) Furmel

1. Vyšehrad, looking S.E. (see top)

2. "Přístav" o dřívina (spolár)

7. Vyšehrad - S.E.

Photos - Prague - June 28, 1914

24x. Karl. Brad, Hradčany - front view

28- Avenue in front of Belvedere, looking E.

27- N. entrance to Karl. Brad, přes Jelení Píště

7- In park E. of Belvedere - ivy on trees -
Machar's tomb in back -

8- W. side of Machar's monument.

Plate contains:

Vyšehrad - Neklan - Libušein Hráv.

Radič a Mahulenka - Samko Plák

3 Dobružovského Jitra - Sulamit.

Doňa Sanča - Legenda - 3 Erinn

Dím u Donoucí Hvězdy - Báje Sošany

Troje Paměti Václava Chrástka - Věrně

Jan Maria Olophar - Věrně u S

Olgerd Čejlov - Sv. Branda - Inultus

Gabriel de Espinosa - Pia de Tolomei

Pod jabloni - Sestra Paskalina

Ondřej Černýšev - Dobrodružství Madrány

Karlsinská Epopeje - Ami a Amil

4. Benátky - malá Strana.

29x - W. end Karl's bridge.

30x - Looking E. along " "

23x - Dím u. 14, Jizpická ul. II.

2x Street leading N. from my room - below
Emanuž (west) - Václavská ulice.

5 - Looking S. E. from Karl's Bridge -
Národní Divadlo a Koupaliště Mářiny.

6 - From Karl's Bridge - Looking towards
Bridge at Řetězová Pávek.

3 - E. side of Machar's monument.

4 Looking along Mářiny Town Vyšehrad from
Franciácká Lávka.

July 3, 1914

23x Soroksác, Hungary - Island of Egepel.

24x Stipa, Ephedra, Linum pannonicum,
alsine verum, - Populus alba in back.
Large Verbascum dichotomum.

23x Stipa grassiana, Linum pannonicum

5 - Linum + Stipa, Verbascum (by
umbrella), Scotch Pine in back (planted
and Populus nigra.

24x Sandy ridge with Populus alba
+ Pinus silvestris, etc.

29x - Same place - Stipa, Krehlani, etc.
P. alba - back - some Pinus, some Robinia, etc.

at Kiskun - Laczhaza -

28 - Looking E. across plain.

(23x)

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July 3, 1914

At Kunseatsmillo - same place.

6 ~~Grass across scrub-covered sand dunes. bl. of Engel~~
~~near Los Olivos.~~

~~July 4 - At Páez, Santa Fe~~

- ✓ 30x - Salt flats, shows tufted grass
- ✓ 1 - " " " " " " & windmills
- ✓ 2 - " basin, with junco flat & Kunsentwills in back.
- ✓ 7 - nearer view of junco flat & stacks shown in (2)
- ✓ 8 - Salt basin (lake) & Kunsentwills

July 4-1914 at Pecs, Hungary.

Photo 3 - Arrec. (a)

slide(?) Lava,
yellow, sandy. Fossils

Photo 4 at sec (C.)

6 ft. Robyn
Robyn 6 ft.
Banded Finch
7 ft.

Darker, mucky, reddish lower layers.

Photo 7 cubic

to 7 cut/c
yellow, lower
12 ft. sandy loam.
12 to 15 ft.

x - horizontal stratified water formation. Yellow
with darker bands.

This is at (c)

Photo 8. - at end (a)

12-15 ft.
yellow, sandy.
5 ft. yellowish grayish with iron streaks
Stratified
water deposit.

Photo 29x - At (e)

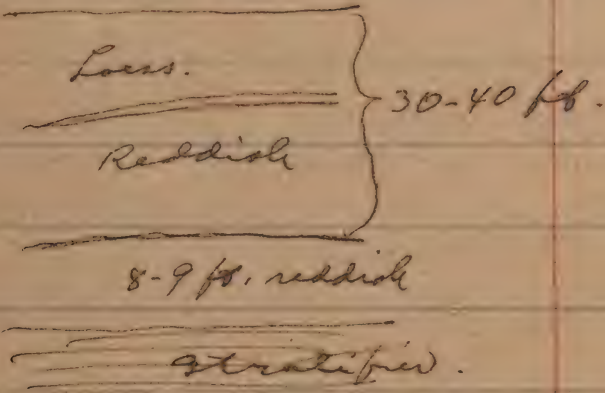


Photo 30x - At (f)

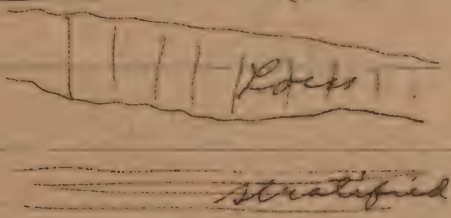


Photo - cut g.

Photo cut g.

July 5 - 1914. At Ressel.

Photo 29x - Looking N. at (a)

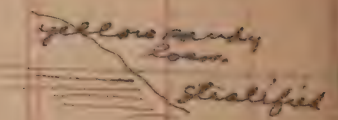


Photo 30x - Looking west at (c) (22 - 1/5)



Photo 5 - Same (32 - 1/2)

Photo 6 - Exposure (g) 22 - 1/5+

Photo 1 = 32 (1/5 - 1/2) Exposure (g)

Photo 2 - Old-fashioned well beyond cut (h) Ressel.

Photo Wheat field at Rahozyahy-Uytelap.

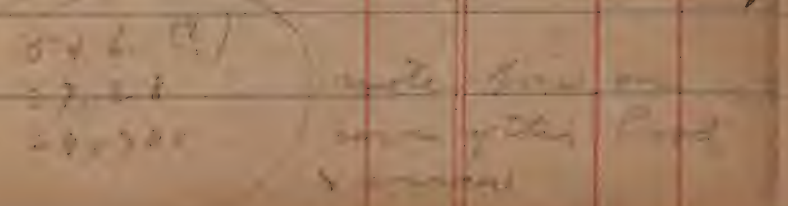
July 6, 1914 Trip to Spitz.

Photo 23x - Hills across the Danube opposite Weissenkirchen

1/2 Wachau. heavily wooded with conifers.

Photo 24, Opposite Stein Marten - castle - spoiled.

Photo 7 - Terraced loess hills at Rohrensdorf.



July 7, 1914 - Plzeň.

Photo 30x - Stará radnice.

Photo 27 - Kostel sv. Mikuláše - (Hořád)

Photo 5 - Dog team & driver.

Photo Kostel sv. Mikuláše.

July 8, 1914 - Dnesice, Krasavce

Photo 5 (Vienna plate) Scotch Pine grove near Dnesice - S. end lower.

Photo 6 (suds) nearer view of same grove.

Photo 3 - Inner part of same grove.

Photo 4 - Václav Hauglitz's house in Dnesice.

Photo 1 - Street in Dnesice, 1st house - Václav Hauglitz.

Photo 2 - Krasavce - House Paul's was born in.

Photo 7 - " " " " " "

July 10, 1914 - Chrast & Dejčina.

Photos 7 & 8 - House no 7. (Černý) in Chrast.

Photo 29x - Down front of same, Chrast

Photo 30x - Looking up street past no. 7. Chrast.

Photo 3 - Soukupův (Kile's) house. Chrast

Photo 27 - Looking N.E. at Church in Dejčina.

Photo 28 - Interior of church - "

Photo 4 - Goosepond in Dejčina.

Photo 1 - Looking S. across Dejčina.

Photo 2 - Looking N. across Chrast.

Photo 23x - 1st house - Geo. Uleš's birthplace Chrast

Václav Uleš, Mrs. Divrák (Uleš) & 2 women with

Photo 5 - Jilek's mill, Chrast.

Photo 24x - Uleš's home, Chrast, Mr. & Mrs. Uleš & son, daughter & Mrs. Divrák (Uleš)

Photo 6 - Looking down the race at old mill, Chrast.

July 11, 1914. Olšany

Photo 5 - Jos. Jungmann.

Photo 6 - Ladislav J. Čelakovský.

Photo 4 - Karel Havlíček.

Photo 29 - Karolína Světlá.

Photo 30 - Karel Jonáš

Photo 1 - J. J. Kodár.

Photo 2 - Týrš & Týgner - not good.

Photo 27 - Karel Jaromír Erben.

Photo 28 - Sofia Podlipská

Photo 7 - Julius Grieg.

Photo 8 - Karel Sladkovský

July 12, 1914 - In Prague.

Photo 27 - Týrský chrám

Photo 28 - Tablet on starom radnice, with names of 27 executed leaders.

Photo 1 - Russian Church, near starom radnice.

Photo 2 - New city hall.

Photo 23 - Klementinum, opposite new city hall.

Photo 24 - " from Karel's street.

Photo 29 - View from Karel's bridge.

Photo 30 - Hradčany, from restaurant on Úvozské.

Photo 3 - Panorama, - high to left. From "restaurant"

Photo 5 - Old "Podskali" near Palacký's monument.

Photo 6 - Looking down Palacký's bridge.

Photo 4 - " across Podskali towards Emanuel.

July 13 - Karlín Týn

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Photo 5 (III of Agnus) - Karlín Týn from E.

Photo 6 - View down the valley from castle balcony.

Photo 7 - Kaple sv. Kateriny, in castle.

Photo 8 - Kaple sv. Kříže (Plený) in castle.

Photo 3 - Rocky ~~edvábek~~ bridge (west) - from bridge.

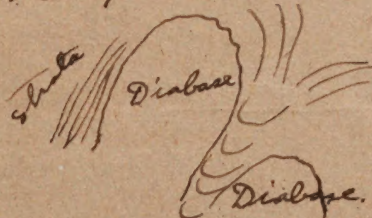


Photo 4 - Ledge on east side of bridge, - from E. end of bridge.



July 14, 1914 - Borová.

Photo 4 - View along street (road) to north - new school house (2 yrs.) to left, very old houses to right.

Photo 5 - Korab's mill, looking W. of K.

Photo 6 - Old cabin opposite Korab's mill, old woman with bag, and village child seen.

Photo 7 - Looking N. & E. of K. at Korab's mill. Marked 1859.

Photo 8 - Looking at upper part of scattered village, N.E. towards Korab's mill. a more distant view.

Photo 23 - Protestant (Evangelical) church in Borová.

Photo 24 - Looking S. of E. at Korab's mill. Turbine wheel shed.

July 15, 1914

Photo 23 - (Reich's Vienna plate) Train & depot at Ústí nad Ohří.

Photo 24 - Halls at Zámek. (Spoiled & discarded).
Vamberk pictures of same date.

Photo 5 - From highway, looking E. (or N.) towards Vamberk. (Reich's Vienna plate)

Photo 29 - Náměstí a kašna. Looking E. (Reich's plate)

Photos 1 & 2 (chromo-isolar) Interior of St. Prokop's church.

Photo 3 (Reich's Vienna pl.) Pekelská ulice, 3 náměstí. (over)

Photo 24 - (Reid's V.) Cis. 95 (Čepelkás) - old Matousek house.

Bob. Gardens - Dahlem.

1, 3, 4, 7, 8; 28, 29

Grew from seed in 1632.

bed, with small
houses) beyond.

see p. 222 (back).

